

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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OCTOBER 2, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 784

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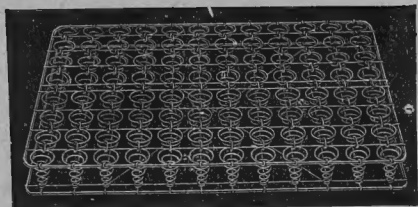
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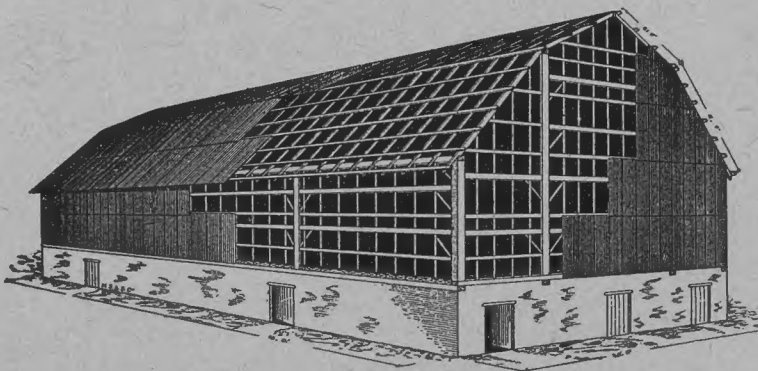
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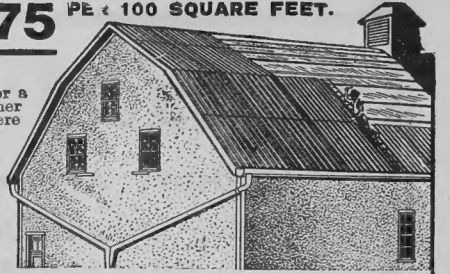
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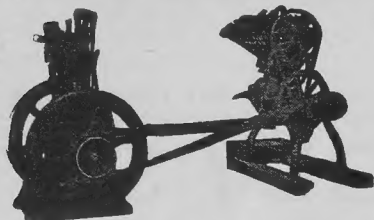
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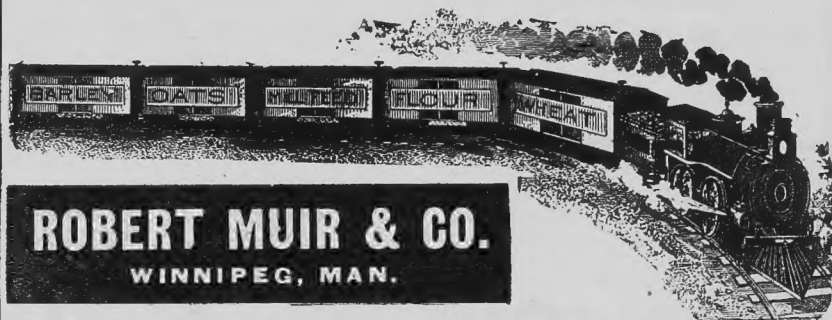
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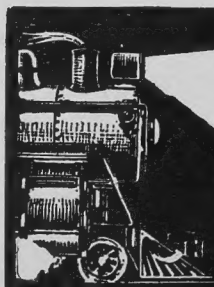
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

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Oct. 2, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 784

### EDITORIAL

#### Courting Manufacturers of Engines and Motors.

There is no question of the need among Canadian farmers of mechanical traction power, whether generated by steam or gas. The problem of power on the farm takes a place with that of markets, railway transportation, weeds, farm help and other vexing questions. Manufacturers have made an attempt to supply a certain amount of the demand by adjusting their large threshing traction engines for the performance of plowing, but the light agricultural motor is not with us yet in commercial numbers; and this is a peculiar state of affairs. Other agricultural countries are being supplied with a various collection of motors of different types and sizes, built mostly by European manufacturers who have been able so far to compete successfully in this particular line with our American-made machines.

The adoption by the federal states of Australia of a protective tariff, which practically prohibits the sale of European manufactured machines in those states, directs attention to an opportunity whereby Canada may benefit. The protective tariff in Australia (25% on engines) means that a large number of European manufacturers must seek a market elsewhere. In England alone there are sixteen factories, each employing from three hundred to five thousand men, turning out traction engines and agricultural motors. The owners of these factories are now in search of markets. Representatives of three of them have visited our office this season, gathering information upon the country, and the prospects of making sales here. On enquiry they have found that the Canadian tariff on British engines and motors is fifteen per cent. as against twenty per cent. on the same articles from non-British shops, and twenty-five per cent. in Australia. The five per cent. preference upon the British machines is found to be sufficient to eliminate any disadvantage in the cost of transportation, and at least two British manufacturers are now preparing to place agricultural motors and traction engines upon the Canadian market. True it is there are those who say the British manufactured article is not adapted to our conditions, but the Britisher has always proved himself to be capable of adapting himself or his goods to the demands of a market, while at the same time maintaining the distinctive traits of workmanship and durability. The relative positions of the engines and motors in countries where the trade has been competed for by all nationalities forces the conviction that no one country can claim a long lead of supremacy in the work of manufacturing, and Western Canada is one of those countries that is ready for a greater diversity of motor power devices than she has at present.

The spying out of our land by a few manufacturers who have never before investigated the country as a possible market suggests that a great deal might be done to increase the number who might be induced to exploit Canadian markets for the country's good. Our government has done commendable work in supplying the country with laborers, our railway companies have transported immigrants at greatly reduced rates, and our provincial governments and municipal bodies have expended large sums in setting forth the advantages of particular districts, but very little has been done to increase the number of factories in the cities and towns. It would therefore appear a reasonable proposition for the corporations and bodies interested in the development of the country to devote themselves to a considerable extent to the work of inducing capital and manufacturers to invest and locate in

Canada. In this connection the suggestion has also been made, and we think it a very good one, that the exhibition boards endeavor to secure competitions and tests of motors as a novelty attraction for the benefit and interest of the public.

Few devices have as bright a prospect of meeting a demand as have agricultural motors, weighing about four or five tons, and capable of taking the place of six to eight horses and we trust that our suggestions will be carefully considered by those who are in positions to further and foster the importation and manufacture of such machines in Canada.

#### A Tip to Politicians.

The country is entering upon a protracted federal election campaign in which party politicians are likely to discuss many things of little import, and, unless a mighty regeneration has recently taken place in the political conscience, leave undiscussed larger significant issues while the direct attack of each party will be pointed towards the persons, and insignificant things of the other. As a public we should discourage such methods of campaign, it is an affront to the intelligence of the rural population. We have principles we want to see elevated to larger importance and practical questions that should become the crux of political opinion. So far as the West is concerned the majority in their sane moments know what they want. The underlying principles which Westerners, and, in fact, all agricultural Canada, want to see dominating our government is the equality before the law of all interests and persons. Our tariff makes distinctions. It creates a protected class and a protesting class. It precipitates a chronic state of political warfare between the two classes, and the peace that can only be permanent is to be had through a leveling down of the protecting guards where they depend for their maintenance upon the producing classes. Frequently a solution of the inequalities that exist between the protected and unprotected interests is sought in the offering of protection to the latter, but such a scheme does not appeal to the agricultural classes. They repudiate any attempt to establish equality by the division of protective privileges, they rather would level inequalities down by the abolition of all favors. The attitude of the farming community upon the tariff and upon such public questions as bonuses, subsidies, etc., is one of reason. It is not an aggressive agitation for favors at the expense of other interests, but is rather a resisting of aggression and a protest against being taxed to pay bonuses to protected industries. Farmers do not shirk their share of the burden of the expense of government but want to see the burden laid equitably upon all shoulders. The justice of their position commends it.

A political creed such as the above will appeal to the agricultural population, but at present it is not the policy of either of the organized parties nor of the "Independents." It is the conviction of the political conscience of the farming community and should not be lost sight of either by aspirants to government nor by casters of ballots.

#### The Position of the Commission Man.

One helpful result of the hauling over of the methods of the Grain Exchange last year, is the greater knowledge the average man has of the facilities for marketing his grain. Many men learned during last year, for the first time, that there is a distinct difference between a commission man and a milling or an elevator company, as great a difference, in fact, in their aspirations on the market as between seller and buyer though both are members of the Grain Exchange. Milling and elevator companies, as a rule, make their profits in addition to their commissions by buying low and selling high, either as flour or as consignments of grain to other millers at

home or in Europe. Commission men, by the very nature of their work, are interested wholly in getting a high price for car loads of wheat that are entrusted to them to sell. The commission element is essentially the selling side and the milling, elevator and exporting firms the buying side of the market. All there is for a commission man in the wheat trade is the one cent a bushel charge for handling a consignment and it naturally follows that the higher price he may be able to sell a consignment for the better his client will be pleased and the more orders he will receive. The commission element, in fact, furnishes the real competition of the exchange, and the competition among men to secure consignments to sell and so prevent milling and elevator companies from getting both the commission and the grain is the most strenuous of all commercial competitions. True, commission men do not set the price of grain, in fact they have much less influence than have the elevator and milling interests who by their large operations may enhance or depress prices, but no one element can control prices, and the commission men follow the values as closely and sell at as high a point as human sagacity can direct.

Not everyone appreciates the dilemma a commission man may be in when selling consignments of wheat for his customers. The operators on a market can never tell what the high price of a day or week may be and are frequently blamed by farmers for not waiting to sell at the top price, but when it is remembered that the object of the commission man was honest, and that not even the elevator nor milling companies could secure a higher price for the seller there is no room for a suspicion of inattention to business or of double dealing.

The man who has a car of wheat to sell and who has no confidence in his local dealer or wishes to save local elevator charges, can make the shortest cut to the market by consigning his wheat to his own name, and authorizing a commission man to sell it within a certain time or upon a certain date. With the order in the hands of a commission man one can be certain that his wheat is being handled by a man who is just as anxious to get a high price as the producer is himself, his mind is relieved of the suspicion that his grain is in the hands of parties who can compel him to take their price or who are interested in having his wheat go through the regular channels upon the local market. The commission man who is honest, who is licensed and bonded, is worthy of a trial, but should not be pronounced "no good" if he does not secure the top price of the day. In the morning of the day on which he is ordered to sell, he has chances to take. Wheat may go up or down, no one knows which. At the close he may realize that he has sold too low in which case he is no worse than anyone else, and he may have sold at the top price of the day, in which case his services have been of the most valuable kind.

\* \* \*

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is fortunate in having a staunch friend in the Peace River country in the person of Mr. F.S. Lawrence, of Ft. Vermillion, who has charge of the Dominion Government experimental farm there, and who is one of the oldest settlers in the district. Periodically he sends us a budget of news, always interesting, and from an agricultural standpoint the most authoritative news that the public receive.

In this issue we publish his latest letter which was fifty days from the date of writing to the time it arrived in our office. Exceptional interest centers in the Peace River at the present time, owing to the fact that it is practically the last great agricultural territory to be settled in America. The agricultural accomplishments in that country promise to be the most extensive, rapid and successful that have been witnessed on the continent.



## A News Budget From Peace River.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As many of your readers will no doubt be wondering just what is going on in this outpost of civilization I take the liberty of sending you a few notes. A great many letters of enquiry concerning this country come to hand by every mail, so many in fact, that for the first time it has been necessary to let them go unanswered, excepting as it may be possible to do so through the medium of your valuable paper.

To begin with the usual topic; you will likely be anxious to know just how many months it took this northern country to thaw out, if it really ever did, so to be honest about it, the spring was really very backward and the winter very far forward it appeared. Everything looked so blue, or rather so white that the farmers felt blue, as May had come and the ground still covered with snow while not to help matters any the cold east wind blew steadily and most unfeeling too, under the circumstances. However, all things come to an end, at least so we are told, and the meteorological observer has entered: "sleighting at an end May the 8th." "Seeding commenced on the 15th." "Frogs beginning to croak on the 16th." "Leaves on the trees the 26th, and wheat showing above ground the 28th." So that in spite of the prognostications of many and the fears of the few, spring really did come even in latitude 58,29° and the latter part of May showed favor to the late sown grain.

The generous showers of the longer June days, the continual light and consequent warmth of the period since the 15th of May, the heavy showers and hot weather of the early part of July followed by a fortnight of hot weather without much rain has wrought a marvelous change in the appearance of the fields. Yesterday while inspecting a number of the fields I saw wheat waving shoulder high (and my shoulders don't drag the ground either) and the farmers wore the smile that don't rub off.

There are fields of wheat here that with favorable conditions for the next thirty days will yield their forty-five or fifty bushels to the acre of golden grain and this being raised by pioneer farmers under adverse conditions and not far from the northern limit of the province of Alberta. When the country becomes more opened up, by judicious and liberal use of sulphur matches, and there is an opportunity afforded to get into this country without sacrificing all of the personal comforts that civilized man is supposed to be entitled to; when those laboring under the most trying conditions to forward their own enterprises in all lines of agriculture are given some better encouragement and some more assistance than has ever been known by the pioneers and empire builders of this country; then we can say to the thousands of landless men, here lies a broad fertile valley with ample natural resources that but awaits the skill and craft of the pale faced races. Then you will come forward and build upon the foundations that we have laid in blood, bitter disappointment and untold hardships and will cause this vast wilderness to blossom like the rose and then also you will look for someone to pat you on the back and say that you have done something clever, while of those the pathfinders that have gone before, your only thought, if you have time to indulge in any such thing will likely be, "poor fools, why didn't they do what we have done" and thereby become rich and wear white vests with gold watch chains on them.

There are a great many people who think that there is an automobile drive through to Peace River from Edmonton. Well, for those who would try it in an auto, don't! but never get discouraged, the fifth meridian is being run this way and if it has been run fast enough to keep ahead of the mosquitoes it must be nearly through here by this time but even if it is it will be a matter of two or three years yet before the subdivision is made throughout this part of the district. The idea of the government apparently is to settle the worst part of the North-West first, then this afterward, like the wine of old times which we have read about in something as old, but not so stale as our newspapers are when they reach us.

There are a few people who think that Fort Vermillion on the Peace River is merely a point, geometrically speaking, having position but not magnitude, but such an idea is wholly erroneous as the following facts will testify. In the matter of school children alone we can count something like one hundred and fifty and while there are no very large seats of learning to rival Oxford or the

Carlisle Indian School, there are two (and should be three) promising schools under the auspices of the Catholic and Protestant Missions.

There is also a fifty-barrel flour mill owned and operated by the Hudson's Bay Co. which creates a demand for good wheat such as can be grown here and which also turns out a first-class product. There are also three sawmills where one may buy enough material for a frame building in the course of eight months if one was not particular as to what the size or shape of the building was to be. Anyone contemplating moving in here with a family would do well to bring in a supply of roofing such as felt or the commercial roofing advertised, as it is often necessary for settlers to wait a year and sometimes longer when they want shingles.

There are two stone process flour mills that in a manner prevent the larger mill from exercising any monopoly which, however, up to the present time, it has not done.

Two large stores grace the banks of the river and do a flourishing trade. It has been rumored that the coming season will see a third in operation here also, but those in charge of the aforementioned stores can only see ruin and a complete breaking down of trade if such a thing ever occurs, why the very idea of any such thing seems to them so utterly "utter." They are already discussing the refusal of anything as common as a greenback, particularly in the winter time, when some one might buy a lynx or a mink and pay for the same in common cash instead of in goods as they do, at a per cent. that even angels would blush to mention were they living here.

There are two well-built steamers plying between the Rocky Mountains and the Vermillion Falls, over 550 miles of the best of river navigation, the larger boat owned by the Hudson's Bay Co.

There are a number of fine farms about Vermillion, notwithstanding the report circulated by someone anxious to monopolize the attention of the civilized world, that "only a few garden patches are to be found" here. There are ten wheat farms here that measure their grain by the thousand bushels besides those smaller ones that go to make up a farming community.

Three large dairies are running the year round and form no unimportant part of the industry of the country.

There is the greatest need for improved stock of all kinds and a good start was made last winter by Leo Eaulaire who bought some fine looking pure-bred Ayrshire stock from Pope, the well known stock breeder at Regina. This stock has stood the trip well and is already giving good returns in milk as well as the addition of a pure-bred heifer calf to the original herd. Mr. Eaulaire is to be highly commended for his enterprise and also for the manner in which he carried out the undertaking. He started a few years ago without a cent and already holds his rightful place as a prosperous and progressive farmer.

Mosquitoes and blackflies have been very troublesome the past summer, the former probably the worst that has ever been experienced during the past twenty-five years. This has made it very trying on both man and beast and rendered farming operations very difficult.

Grasshoppers are doing some damage to vegetables on the high land but are not destroying any grain.

This is now the 7th of August and there has been no sign of frost since the 28th of May. How does this compare with the statement made by some that there is frost here every month in the year?

A visit to the Dominion Experiment Station just started here would prove interesting. At this date there are over 380 trees and shrubs in flourishing condition, besides numbers of flowers in full bloom.

The plots of grain though late sown give promise of a good return and there is every indication to prove that even under adverse conditions the first year's experimental work here will be satisfactory to the authorities at Ottawa.

Wolves are doing a great deal of damage this summer, killing stock right in the barn yards and by the stable doors. There is hardly a colt left in the country and a good many large horses and cattle have been killed. Up to this date there is evidently no move made toward paying a bounty on either timber wolves or coyotes and yet we are told that we are included in Alberta and have a rightful share of what bounty money there is going. I have myself killed two timber wolves and several coyotes and never got a smell even of a five cent piece for bounty.

One word more and that about our post office. The people of Vermillion are obliged to cross a river as large as the Mississippi after their mail or even to mail a letter. The post office is situated on the opposite side of the river to Fort Vermillion; why? simply for the accommodation of the Revillon Bros. who have their trading post there. Just fancy the people of Ottawa rowing a skiff (when they can find one) across to Hull with the river at flood height to see if the mail has arrived or to mail a letter or a postal card, and yet we do it several times every month so as not to get left when the mail does arrive; and we are expected to be thankful for the privilege.

Fort Vermillion, Peace River, F. S. LAWRENCE.  
August 7th. 1907.

## HORSE

### On Grooming Horses.

J. D. S., of Sintaluta, Sask., writes, "Since I became a subscriber to your very valuable paper, through your representative Bowes, I have been very much interested in it. In the September 11th issue I noticed an article in which J. J. E. asks for a cure for mud fever. If J. J. E. will use more elbow grease and plenty of good dry bedding he won't have much mud fever. Groom each horse fully fifteen minutes, night and morning every day, work or play, and there will be no fear of mud fever."

The suggestion J. D. S. makes is no doubt a splendid preventive of mud fever, but the question which naturally arises is, is it worth the time. Fifteen minutes on each horse twice a day means two hours' grooming on a farm horse team, and while we do not say but what this is little enough for the best health of the horse, still there are very few horses that get anything like as much. Most of our horses get a brush and a rub which probably does not require more than fifteen minutes to do a full four horse team. This may be quite insufficient, but the value of time seems to be out of proportion to the value of horse flesh. Here is another of those compromises with which our western methods are crowded. When we go to groom a horse it is not a case of doing it well because the thing is well worth doing, but simply the doing of a little for the horse out of time we snatch from work we want the horse to do for us. Most people assume that there is no time for further grooming, that it is work for which there will be no return, and true it is, it is not work that is directly productive as far as we can see. But there are few men who groom their horses as our correspondent suggests and whose teams are invariably capable of doing more work than the half brushed horses, and will last longer at their work, besides being free from many of the ills to which horse flesh is heir. Such farmers or teamsters also, it is strange to say, usually have their other work done a little ahead of their neighbors, but whether this is the result of keeping their horses in good fettle or simply the result of doing all their work thoroughly is not quite clear. The question is, does thorough grooming maintain horses in such good health and at such a cost that the time spent upon it is well employed? The answer as viewed from experience seems to be that it does, although some will differ and there will be many opinions as to what constitutes good grooming. We like to get such suggestions as J. D. S's. We can make use of many of them and nearly every horseman has one or two.

### Lameness in Horses.

(Continued.)

#### SHOULDER LAMENESS.

Shoulder lameness is not as common as people think. By many, all obscure lameness in the fore legs are said to exist in the shoulder. At the same time, shoulder lameness is not by any means uncommon, and exists in three forms: First, disease of the shoulder-joint; second, sprain of the muscle that passes over the front of the joint. The muscle is principally tendinous, that is, it contains little flesh or muscular tissues. Third, sprain of the muscle on the shoulder blade, some of which attach inferiorly to the point of the elbow, and some to the anterior and external surface of the arm. This lameness is usually called "Shoulder Slip or Sweeny." Disease of the shoulder-joint, fortunately, is not common,

and may arise from sprains, bruises or rheumatism. Inflammation is set up in the joint. The ligament (called the capsular ligament) that encloses the whole joint becomes thickened and distended with synovia (usually called joint-oil). The articular cartilage (a cartilage that covers the ends of all bones that go to form the true joints) become removed by ulceration, or, in rheumatic diseases, converted into a porcelaneous deposit.

**Symptoms.**—The horse is very lame. In all shoulder lameness, the peculiarity of gait is, to a more or less marked degree, indication of the seat of trouble. The patient does not carry his limb straight forward, but with a rotary, the foot being made to form the segment of a circle; he brings the leg forward with a somewhat sweeping motion, in some cases the foot being dragged or trailed forward along the ground, and he has difficulty in lifting the foot over any object, and is inclined to stub the toe and stumble. In shoulder or knee lameness, the signs of pain are often more noticeable when the patient lifts the foot from the ground, while, in disease below the knee, pain is expressed when the foot comes in contact with the ground. Upon manipulating the joint, pain, heat and swelling will be detected. In order to detect the swelling, it is often necessary to press to one side a muscle that passes loosely over the joint. If the limb be lifted and moved backwards and forwards, the patient will evince pain, caused by the movement of the bones of the joint. In some cases this will cause the animal to lift his fore part bodily from the ground. It must be understood that uneasiness when these movements are performed is not of itself sufficient grounds for diagnosis, as some horses are fidgety and will not tolerate such handling; but, if there be the peculiarity of gait noted along with pain, heat and swelling, we may conclude that the joint is the seat of trouble.

**Treatment.**—If properly treated in the early stages, a perfect recovery is probable, but if change of structure, especially sloughing of the articular cartilage, has taken place, the most favorable termination we can expect is a stiff joint; and as an animal with a stiff shoulder-joint is practically useless, unless valuable for breeding purposes, it is better to destroy him. In the early stages, rest in a comfortable box stall, soothing applications, as bathing frequently with hot water and rubbing with anodyne liniment, as two ounces of laudanum, one ounce acetate of lead to a pint of water, for a few days, until the acute inflammation is allayed, and following this with repeated blistering, will in most cases effect a cure in the course of a few months. But if the injury be severe, a speedy cure cannot be effected.

#### STRAIN OF THE FLEXOR BRACHI.

This muscle, as stated, is highly tendinous, and passes over a double groove on the upper part of the bone of the arm, as a rope passes over a pulley. Both muscles and groove are covered with cartilage, and enclosed in a synovial sheath. The function of this muscle is to raise the forearm and fetch it forward. It is good practise to put on a high-heeled shoe during treatment.

**Symptoms.**—The peculiarity of gait is similar to that of shoulder joint lameness. There will be pain on pressure of the part, also heat and some swelling, but, on account of the muscle being principally tendinous, the swelling is not well marked. If the foot be lifted and the leg carried backwards, the patient will evince great pain, and, if it be a severe case, will rear off both fore legs. In most cases lameness increases on exercise. The result of sprain of this muscle is inflammation of the tendons and structures of the

sheath which encloses them, which, if not arrested, will run on to ulceration of the cartilage and decay of the bone, and finally to ossification (conversion into bone) of the whole substance of muscle and tendon. The usual cause of sprain of the flexor brachi is stumbling or falling forward, with the foot backwards. This puts great strain in the region of the shoulder-joint, and the muscle under discussion is often violently stretched.

**Treatment.**—As in shoulder-joint lameness, it is well to apply a high-heeled shoe, which enables the patient, while standing, to have the diseased parts in a state of repose. The patient must have perfect rest and the same local treatment as for the disease of the joint. It must be understood that in all cases where horses that have been worked and highly fed are given rest, it is good practice to administer a purgative of six to ten drams aloes, according to size, and reduce the grain ration or discontinue it entirely, and feed on bran and hay. In cases where the pain is excessive and long continued, the animal may be noticed to fail in condition, and then should be fed sufficient to keep him up.

"WHIP."

## STOCK

### Alberta Cattle in Chicago Market.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 7th, Messrs. J. I. Geisinger, C. Reid, A. L. Powne, and G. L. Root—the latter secretary of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association—loaded twenty-one cars of stock at Red Deer and started on a sixteen-hundred-mile journey to the Chicago livestock market. They went via Moose Jaw and Portal over the Soo Line. Three stops were made for rest and feed at Moose Jaw, Sask., Velva, N.D., and St. Paul. Chicago was reached on the evening of the sixteenth, after a nine days' journey from Red Deer.

In a sense, this shipment was an experimental test, and if the reports of the Chicago livestock journals, which seem to have given special attention to the consignment are correct, the owners were highly satisfied with the results. The following from the Weekly Live Stock Report, summarizes the whole shipment and gives details of prices received for each grade: "One load of these steers averaged 1396 lbs. and brought \$6.10 per cwt., grossing \$85.18 per head; 21 head, averaged 1374 lbs., realized \$5.50 per cwt., grossing \$75.57 per head; another lot of 122 head averaging 1245 lbs. sold for \$5.30 per cwt., these representing a gross of \$66; a fourth lot of 64 head that averaged 1159 lbs. brought \$4.60 per cwt., representing a gross of \$53.34. In addition to the steers there were some cows of medium weight that grossed from \$40 to \$60 per head. The cattle were twos and threes, mostly of Shorthorn breeding."

To the Western stock grower, marketing his stock in Winnipeg, where the prices for export steers for the week of Sept. 16th was from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.—average about \$3.60—the prices quoted seem far and away above the local market. On paper too, it is quite easy to figure an advantage in favor of the American market.

From Red Deer, Alberta, to Chicago, Illinois, the distance is one thousand six hundred and sixty-five miles. From Red Deer to Winnipeg it is nine hundred and thirty-five, a difference of seven hundred and thirty miles in favor of the

local market, which means on livestock a lower freight rate and less shrinkage en route. In this matter, however, it is claimed that while the shrinkage for the longer haul is considerable it does not amount to more than 150 lbs. per head, partly compensated for by the feed at the stock yards in Chicago before weighing. Winnipeg prices are always for weight off cars unfed.

Then there is a stiff impost to be faced at the boundary line. The duty on Canadian cattle entering the United States is 27½ per cent. of their appraised value. The schedule of values for the different grades is: \$30.00 for three-year-old steers; \$40.00 for four-year-olds, and \$20.00 for cows. If this was the general valuation put on this shipment, then the duty on the steers would amount to \$8.25 to \$11.00 per head, and on the cows \$5.50 each.

While this is not the first shipment of Western Canadian cattle to Chicago, it is the first from a point as far west and north as Red Deer, and from the attempts made by some of our American exchanges to describe the situation of Alberta, we would conclude that if this experiment has served no other purpose it has at least been the means of widening our American friends' conception of the geography of their own continent. But the men who undertook this experiment, faced the handicaps, and demonstrated that Canadian stockmen need not accept the prices dictated to them by local dealers and shippers, are to be commended for their striking enterprise in breaking away from what for so long has been beaten track of cattle trading, and for the courage with which they followed that enterprise to a successful end. This experiment coming, as it does, on the very heels of the beef enquiry, will again direct attention to a subject that seems to have lagged in public importance since the beef commission's spectacular finish in Winnipeg a few weeks ago. We intend when the facts and figures of this trial shipment are at hand, to give our readers a full statement of the whole experiment, for experiment in a large sense it was.

### The Fifth Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.

On Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, in the City of Sherbrooke, Que., the fifth Dominion Exhibition was formally opened by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, amid a downpour of rain, but with all the pomp and ceremony customary on such occasions. Quebec being the Minister's native Province, and his farm and constituency being situated in the Eastern Townships, he expressed gratification at having the honor of opening the exhibition in the chief city of this famous region.

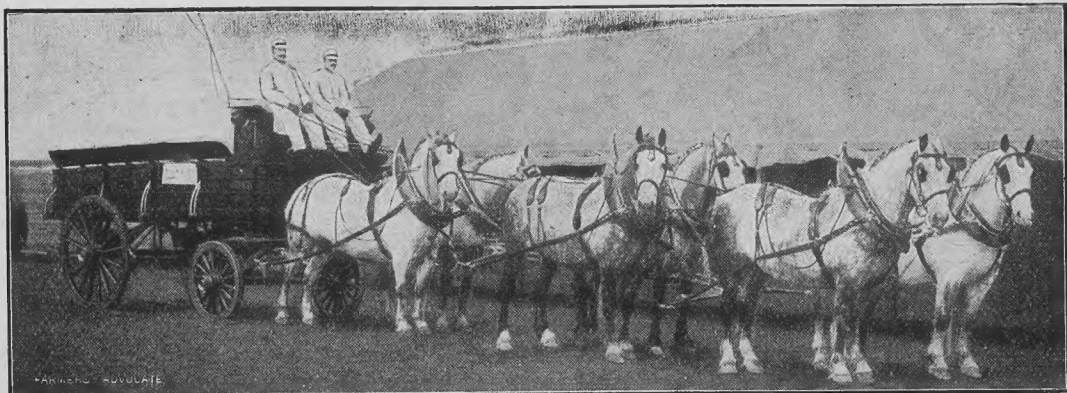
The management had gone to great expense in erecting an addition to the grand-stand, a number of new buildings, and a large number of cattle stables, and all were filled to overflowing. For fruit and flowers, three large tents were erected, which served the purpose splendidly. Entries were much in excess of former years, especially in cattle and sheep. The management did all in their power to make things pleasant and agreeable for the exhibitors, and things passed off very smoothly. The stock train of 28 cars that came through from Toronto Exhibition by Grand Trunk, reached Sherbrooke early Friday morning, and the stock was soon unloaded. That shipped by Canadian Pacific did not come through so quickly, hence in some classes the judging had to be delayed.

For the first few days the weather was most unfavorable. It had rained off and on all week, making the ground very wet and muddy, and lessening the crowd very materially, consequently the gate receipts. The races had to be called off the first two days, which was disappointing to the lovers of a "horse trot."

In the main building were represented many of the manufactures of the Province of the Dominion, as well as many exhibits which concern our farming population. The Quebec Central Railway had a most interesting exhibit of asbestos, copper ore, chrome ore, soapstone, lime, and many other products of the mines along their lines of railway. The Ottawa Experimental Farm had a very tastefully-arranged exhibit, which was of value as an educator in connection with nearly all lines of farming, especially illustrating the value of cow records. The Seed Branch at Ottawa had a most interesting exhibit, illustrating the wisdom of using good seed. Alongside of this, the Canadian Seed-growers' Association had an equally valuable exhibit, showing how pedigree seed may be produced by the breeding plots. The attendants, Mr. Cote and L. Guerin, were ever ready to give information. The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., of Montreal, had a most interesting exhibit of dairy supplies. The model "Green Mountain" stave silo attracted much attention. The milking machine was also in evidence.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Ayrshires made the largest and best display of all the dairy breeds. Upwards of 150 head were shown and it was pronounced by Ayrshire men as the best exhibit for some years. All were from Quebec Province but one herd. The exhibitors were: R. & R.



ARMOUR'S SIX-HORSE TEAM.



Ness, Howick; Hector Gordon, Howick; John Blue, Capellon; W. D. Parker, Hatley; G. S. Wintle, Richmond; P. A. Gouin, Three Rivers; Harold M. Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Gus. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge, and A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont. The judges had many close decisions to make, and did their work carefully and satisfactorily. They were D. Drummond, Ottawa, Ont., and Jas. Boden, Danville, Que., Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, being referee.

In aged bulls, six lined up, and all good ones. Ness won first with Barcheskie King's Own; Langelier second with Sir Oliver of Woodroffe; Blue third with McGregor of Glenora. In the two-year-olds, Gordon won with a fine dairy-type bull, Auchenbrain Abram; Morgan's Monkland Guarantee second, and Blue's Mitchellton Champion third. Like the two-year-olds, the yearlings were a good lusty lot. Ness again won with Netherhall Goodtime, a uniform fellow; Hume second with Lessnessock Royal Monarch; Blue third with Castlemain's M. C.; Gouin fourth with Lord Belmont. Ness won the championship diploma with his aged bull. Eighteen cows lined up, and possibly no showing in Canada has seen a more even lot of Ayrshire females with fewer faults. Hume's Eva of Menie won here again, and later obtained the diploma; Ness' Emma of Nethercraig second; Gouin's Garclaugh Longhomer Maggie third; Morgan Burnhouse's Lady Flora fourth. The three-year-old cows were not quite as choice, but a good lot. Hume's Pride of Hume Farm won here, also, and was in better form than in Toronto. Ness' Barcheskie Lucky Girl, second; Blue's Miss Prim, third; Gordon's Barcheskie Sybil, fourth. Best cow and two of her progeny—First, Ness; second, Blue; third, Hume; fourth, Gouin. Bull and two of offspring—First, Ness; second, Hume; third, Blue. Aged herd—First, Ness; second, Hume; third, Gordon; 4th, Morgan; fifth, Blue. Young herd—First, Ness; second, Hume; third, Gordon.

Jerseys.—Jerseys were the next to Ayrshires in numbers. The exhibitors were: E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que.; H. W. Edwards, Coaticook, Que.; R. W. Frank, Kingsbury, Que.; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., and David Duncan, Don, Ont. The latter's herds were brought out in fine shape, standing the journey from Toronto well. Honors were decided by H. G. Clark, of Norval, Ont. In aged bulls, Imp. Fereor, owned by Bull & Sons, and second at Toronto this season was placed first. He is a bull of the right stamp for a dairy sire, and showing strong Jersey character. They also landed second place with Imp. Arthur's Golden Fox, Ball coming third with Pearl Golden Crown. Two-year-olds were a good lot. Duncan's Lady Belvoir's Chief won first. Bull's King's Winged Fox second, and Ball's Prince Lambert third. Diploma for best bull, any age, was won by Bull & Son, with the yearling, Brampton Aylesbury. The Jersey cows were a strong class, but not as fine a string as at Toronto, for there were a few inferior animals among them. Here Bull & Son led with the Toronto first-prize cow, Sweet Eyes, an Island-bred cow, showing strong Jersey type, coupled with grand dairy form. Second place went to their Brampton Monarch Ina; third to Duncan's Majoram of Markham. Three-year-old cows also made a good showing. Bull won first with Catalino of St. Martin's, a Toronto winner, and third with Brampton Betty; Duncan second with Fairy Queen of Don, another Toronto winner, Bull's Sweet Eyes won the female champion diploma. Bull & Son won first and third with aged herds, and Duncan second. Bull also won first, and Duncan second, with young herds.

Holsteins.—About seventy head of the Black-and-Whites were out, and in pretty good form. Exhibitors were: Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.; J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que.; J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke; P. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, and M. C. Woodworth divided the prize money among them. Logan Bros. taking the lion's share with their splendid herd. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, paid the judicial compliments. Logan Bros. won first with their aged bull, Artes Mercedes Posch, Riches winning second with Sir Peter De Kol, Woodworth third with Guy Schuling,

Herrick fourth with Johanna Mercedes De Kol Prince. Logans won in the two-year-old class with Count Mercena Posch; Gillespie second with Sir Mitchilde Johanna. Holstein bull, one year, won by Logan Bros., Jacob Clark; second, Herrick's Goastertendu; 4th, De Kol Butter Beg. Diploma for best bull went to Logan's Artes Mercedes Posch. In females, Logan Bros. won the red with Jewel Sylvia, swinging a large, well-balanced udder; she was a picture of perfection. This cow also won the diploma. Their Pietertje Abbe-kirk 2nd and won second place, Herrick third, Logan fourth, Riches fifth, and Woodward sixth. In three-year-old cows, Logan won first with Homestead Maria, Herrick second with Tortilla Echo De Kol, and E. P. Ball third and fourth. Aged herds—First, Logan Bros.; second, Riches; third, Herrick; and fourth, Woodward. Young herd—First and second, Logan Bros. Bull and four of get—First, Logan Bros.; silver cup with aged bull.

Shorthorns.—These numbered about 120, and were exhibited by J. A. Watt; W. C. Edwards; Peter White; Jas. Leask; Geo. Amos & Son; H. Smith; Wm. Lawrence; H. W. Burton; F. R. Cromwell; H. Ross; Stewart & Carey. Judge W. R. Robbins, Horace, Ind. In the aged bulls, Watt's Jilt Victor, a thick-fleshed fellow, stood head and diploma, closely followed by Edward's bull, Bertie's Hero, White's Marigold Sailor being third. Two-year-olds were not such a strong class. Watt captured the yearling prize, Amos coming second. Amos took first in senior bull calves, Smith taking second. In junior bull calves first and second went to Smith. Watt won first and second on aged cows, with a heavy pair; Cromwell third. Smith took first place on three-year-olds, in milk, Fuller second, Burton third. In three-year-old cows, first went to Edward's Pine Grove Clipper, also reserve champion. Two-year-olds—First and diploma, Amos' Flora goth, a beautiful, symmetrical, even-fleshed heifer; second, Edwards; third, Watt. Yearling heifers—First, White's Miss Lass; second, Edward's Pine Grove Mildred; third, Watt's Stamford Queen; fourth, White's Daisy Dow. Junior yearlings—First, Watt; second, White; third, Smith; fourth, Amos. Senior heifer calf—First, Watt; second, White; third, Amos; fourth, Edwards. This was a large class, among them being many choice youngsters. Junior heifer calf—First and second, Smith; third, Norton; fourth, Watt. These made a choice bunch. Aged herds—First, Edwards; second, Watt; third, White. Young herd—First, Watt; second, White; third, Smith. Breeder's herd—First, Smith; second, Amos; third, Watt. Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, Amos; second, Edwards; third, Smith.

Herefords were judged by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., and exhibited by H. D. Smith; W. W. Black; and W. A. Sherman. The latter had some superior animals, but they were not in show trim. Both Black's and Smith's were out in good form. Smith's aged bull, Bointon Ingleside, first in his class and champion, is a massive, low-set fellow and of grand quality. Black's young bull, Rupert of Ingleside, is the making of a great sire, as is also his yearling, Grant, and calf, Barley. Smith's cow, Amy 4th of Ingleside, is of grand conformation, large, well-fleshed, even, and a good handler. She won first and the champion prize. She was pressed hard in her class by Black's Lady Horace. Smith won the red ribbon in the next classes with two even-fleshed females, Roseleaf and Jessie 9th. Black won in the next classes with two beautiful heifers, even-fleshed, about perfect in conformation. Smith won first with aged herd, Black second; while this order was reversed in the young herds, Black having a choice, even lot of youngsters.

#### HORSES.

Clydesdales.—Sherbrooke not being in a Clydesdale or heavy-horse district, it was naturally expected that this exhibit would not be a large one. Three aged stallions came to the ring. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, won first with Baron Silloth, a Toronto winner of

compact form, a good, typical Clydesdale. He also won diploma and gold medal. Dr. Lyster, of Richmond, had a good, useful horse, a good mover, and good quality of bone, Yester, who won second place. M. Donell, Sherbrooke, won third with Darnley's Pride. In three-year-old stallions, Ness again won with Vanderbilt, a strong, thick fellow of good quality; Dr. Lyster second with King's Arms, a good, useful horse; H. M. Douglas, Vandeleur, Ont., third with Cremorne (imp.). Two-year-olds—First, Ness' Hiawatha's Heir, a horse of fine type, good below, and a grand mover; second, Ness' Fickle Baron; third, Lyster's Baron Milton. Yearling stallions were headed by Ness, with Royal Benedict, second going to Cromwell's colt. In mares, three years old, Langelier won first with a good beast, Thorncliff Sally. In two-year-old fillies, Ness won first, sweepstakes and gold medal with Strawberry Bloom, a mare of good quality, closely followed by Langelier's Stadacona Queen Quality. Yearling filly—First, Ness; second, Langelier. Brood mare with foal was won by Dr. Lyster, who also won with foal of 1907. Clydesdales were judged by Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont., and Wm. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.

#### SHEEP

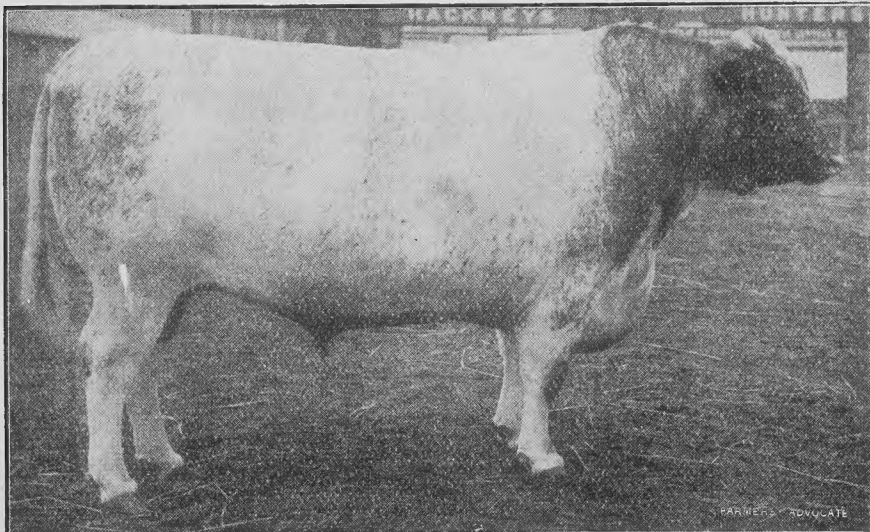
The sheep exhibit was a very creditable one. A number of the leading Quebec breeders, assisted by a goodly number of Western importers and breeders, brought out an exhibit of exceptionally high-class animals. The judges were, for Short-wool sheep, Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont.; for Long-wool sheep, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., both of whom spoke of the decided improvement noticeable in the class of sheep exhibited by the Eastern breeders.

The Leicester class was the largest, represented by the flocks of Frank, of Kingburg; Parnell, Spring Road; Lyster of Kirkdale, Que.; and Hastings Bros., Crosshill. In swine, Yorkshires were away the strongest in point of numbers and quality, other breeds being only an average exhibit.

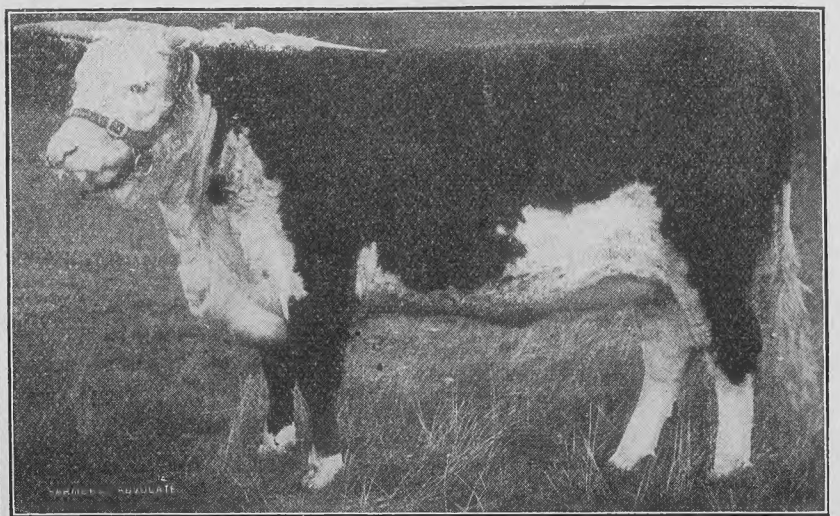
#### Canada's System of Meat Inspection.

Although some people hold the opinion that the system of federal meat inspection, which went into operation in Canada on September 3rd was the outcome of the Jungle and the furore it created, such is not really the case, the idea was conceived in the brain of the Veterinary Director General, and only needed an opportune time to be given birth to, an opportunity afforded by the effect of the book made agitation referred to. The meat inspection division is the youngster in the family of the Department of Agriculture, and is really a scion of the Health of Animals Branch.

Meats destined for export and interprovincial trade must now bear the magic words "Canada Approved" without which railway and other transportation companies will refuse carriage. The warrant for the inspection and its administration is the Meat and Canned Foods Act which passed the two houses last session and received the royal assent. Interest of course centers in those particularly interested in the administration of the said Act. The man in charge under the Veterinary Director General is Samuel Hadley Ward, V.S., an Americanized (American used in the broad sense and not restricted to the U. S.) Englishman and one of Manitoba's old timers, for he lived and farmed in the Selkirk district back in the eighties, and of late years has been in charge of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota, a position he resigned to take up the work in the Canadian field. The staff is as yet composed of about forty professional inspectors, who are stationed as follows:—



LINKSFIELD CHAMPION  
Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Royal and Highland, 1907.



FIRST PRIZE TWO-YEAR-OLD HEREFORD HEIFER  
At the Royal, 1907.



**Montreal.**—Montreal Packing Co. in charge M. J. Kellam; Montreal Packing Co., C. C. Evelyn; Davis Co., E. J. Lemieux; Davis Co., N. L. Marquis; Laing Packing Co., J. W. Symes; Laing Packing Co., J. C. Reid; Wm. Clark, C. D. Bancroft.

**Toronto.**—In charge, R. Barnes; Wm. Davis Co., A. C. Walker; Wm. Davis Co., D. A. Irvine; Park Blackwell, W. H. James; Park Blackwell, L. A. Wilson; D. B. Martin Co., W. A. McGill; Harris Abattoir, R. E. Murray; Harris Abattoir, F. A. Walsh; Gunn's Limited, A. R. Torric.

**Winnipeg.**—In charge, Gordon Ironsides, A. R. Crooks; Griffin & Co., A. R. Walsh; Gordon & Ironsides, W. R. Bell, J. H. Snyder; Gallagher & Lafrance, J. D. Ross; Western Packing, F. Fisher; Davis Co., Toronto, C. E. Edgett.

**Hull.**—In charge, T. H. Richards; Matthews, W. Kime.

**Calgary.**—In charge, P. Burns, J. H. Wilson; P. Burns, C. W. Haworth.

**Hamilton.**—Fowlers, J. H. George; Feauman's, H. H. Ross.

**Brantford.**—Matthews, I. Christian.

**Peterborough.**—Matthews, S. Ransome.

**Harriston.**—Davis Co., C. J. Johanne's.

**Ingersoll.**—Ingersoll Packing Co., F. H. Lowery.

**London.**—Canadian Packing Co., T. M. Pines.

**Stratford.**—Whyte Packing Co., H. E. Marshall.

**Collingwood.**—Collingwood Meat Co., J. R. Thompson.

**Palmerston.**—J. O'Mara, W. A. Henderson.

**Fergus.**—Wm. Ryan Co., J. A. McLeish.

**Kincardine.**—H. Coleman, J. D. Irvine.

The above are all graduate veterinarians, who have taken post graduate courses in meat inspection, which included practical work on the killing floors and meat benches of the noted packing houses in Chicago. In order to get men to fit themselves for this special work some inducement had to be held out; the government offered a bonus of \$100 to each man successful in passing a stiff examination at the end of the course, provided he signed a paper willing to accept a position in the meat inspection service. Some sixty men took the course and about forty-five survived the ordeal of the examination and thus qualified for engagement at the moderate salary of \$1,200 per annum, a fair remuneration for a recent graduate, but not big for a man of years and experience in the profession, but it's the old story, the veterinary profession is a poorly paid one on the average, and professional men's salaries in all lines are low in Canada. The U. S. authorities, forced by the dearth of properly qualified men, have made the starting salary in their meat inspection service, \$1,400, increased to \$1,600 after two years, and again to \$1,800 after four years' service. The system of securing men for the service in the Dominion points to a relegation to the background of that well-known force, political-pull, so inimical in its effects to any attempt to build up an efficient corps of workers, and may be considered in a measure the fulfilment of Mr. Fisher's promise to the House of Commons, and through it to the country, given in the following words during the debate as reported in Hansard, P. 1625, date January 17th, 1907:—

"Mr. PORTER. I would like to ask the minister if it is his intention that the inspectors to be appointed under this Act shall possess any specific qualifications—Whether they will be required to qualify by passing an examination, or whether they will be appointed as is sometimes done, from wornout politicians or others who perhaps may be politically fit, but otherwise unfit for the position?

"Mr. FISHER. If my hon. friend will look at section 17, he will find that no person shall be appointed as a veterinary inspector until he has passed such examination as is deemed necessary by the Governor in Council. The inspectors of meats and animals and all that will have to be veterinary inspectors. As regards fruits and vegetables, there will be more difficulty. I can assure my hon. friend that the inspectors will be appointed on the ground of their qualifications for the work and not for political reasons.

"Mr. PORTER. I am glad to have that assurance."

Thus it will be seen that the service starts work under good auspices and with the intention to have *Quality* the big consideration in Canadian meats and the inspectors thereof. It is altogether likely that the meat inspection staff will soon

need to be augmented, to keep pace with the increase in the business of Canadian packers, an increase which may be largely ascribed to the greater confidence induced in the public mind by the thorough system of meat inspection now in force. Hence, it is not hard to understand that the move to establish a meat inspection service was welcomed by the packers who quickly realized the trend of public opinion to demand pure food products. The inspection will have the effect of keying up the manufacturers of food products to turn out high grade articles, but they must receive the aid of the livestock producer in order to do so. He will need to care for and feed his stock better and finish it, and take especial care to keep disease out of his herds and flocks. The eagle eye of the inspector viewing carcass after carcass is absolutely impartial, 'for he does everything on the dead,' and the fertilizer tank is at all times hungry for condemned animals and carcasses. Under the regulations, not only are inspections made on animals ante (before) and postmortem (after death), but the plants, appliances and other appurtenances used must be kept in a sanitary condition, and employees engaged in handling foods must be free from tuberculosis or other communicable diseases; not only so but dressing rooms, and lavatory accommodations must be sanitary, ample, and fully equipped and entirely apart from any room or compartment used for the storing or production of food. So far as we are aware all Canadian packing houses are in fairly good condition, some in splendid shape, and it is expected that as the few near the law mark realize how handicapped they are in the competition with rivals owning well equipped abattoirs, cooling rooms, etc., that they in turn will install impermeable floors and walls of such materials as cement or asphalt in place of the wooden ones now in use.

A recital of the diseases necessitates the condemnation and tanking (utter destruction by heat and by the addition of some coloring matter, for food purposes), is of comparatively little interest to the lay mind, such, however, are:—Anthrax (a disease fatal to men and animals in England known as woolsorter's disease); Black Leg; Pyemia and Septicemia (blood poisoning); Rabies; Tetanus (lockjaw); Malignant Catarrh; Hog Cholera; Swine Plague; Texas Fever; Parasitic ictero hematuria; Inflammation (chronic or acute) of any of the following tissues: Lungs, pleura, intestines, peritoneum, or uterus.

*Continued on page 1513.*

### Our Scottish Letter.

Having just returned from a three days' visit to the Dublin Horse Show, it is not unnatural that certain reflection should occur. The great social event of the Irish capital took place at the same moment that the Government proclaimed, under a statute of King William IV., six counties in the south and west. This has been caused by a recrudescence of unrest in that region, consequent on the movement for the reinstatement of evicted tenants of twenty years ago, and the determination to drive off the farmers, locally called "planters," who took their places. This movement has been characterized by a kind of grim retribution, which takes the form of driving off the cattle which the planters have grazing on the lands formerly occupied by the evicted. Along with this somewhat humorous phase of agrarian trouble, there has been a more serious feature, viz., the attack upon Lord Ashtown, who, up to a few years ago, was one of the most popular landlords in the West. His seat is in County Galway, and there he was unmolested, even when things were at the worst, in the eighties. Some time ago he was under the necessity of discharging some of his employees, and since then he has led a sorry life. The outrage, however, did not take place in Galway, but at a lonely shooting lodge in County Waterford. One side of the house, and that the side on which Lord Ashtown was sleeping, was blown out, and it is a marvel that he escaped unhurt. He was present at the show this week, and received many congratulations on his miraculous escape. His lordship is one of the famous French family, the most eminent member of which was possibly the noted linguist, who was Protestant Archbishop of Dublin.

In spite of all these things, Ireland is more prosperous than she has been for years. The co-operative movement has been the salvation of Irish farmers. It was in 1892 that Sir Horace Plunkett began the movement which is indissol-

ubly associated with his name. There was not then a single creamery in Ireland; to-day there are not less than 331 co-operative creameries scattered up and down the country, with a great many credit bank societies and other institutions aiming at the improvement of agriculture in every practical way. The International Exhibition presently being held in Dublin, is a splendid evidence of the state of things in the rural districts. In a very real sense, agriculture is the only indigenous industry in Ireland. Belfast prospers amazingly through her shipbuilding, but this is not because of advantages, but in spite of many natural disadvantages. All her coal and iron has to be imported from this side of the channel; yet the enterprise of the citizens has overcome many difficulties, and Belfast stocks has been the resting place of some of the greatest ships that sail the sea. It is ten thousand pities that fuller attention is not given to those things which are fitted to be beneficial to the prosperity of the country, and less to the multitude of evil influences which disturb the country. Sir Horace Plunkett has been removed from his post as Vice-President of the Irish Board of Agriculture for reasons which will not bear examination. He has done more to promote the best interests of Ireland than any living man, but, because he dared to write the truth concerning Ireland's bane, no stone was left unturned to drive him from office. It is a sad chapter in Irish politics, and almost makes one despair of the future.

August is closing down, and harvest is far away. In some districts there is no prospect of any harvest. Oats are green as leeks, and barley is an irregular crop, except on the best land. Potatoes have rarely appeared so uncertain. It is not that there are indications of disease. The absence of heat has prevented the spread of blight, but the absence of sunshine has prevented the ripening of the crop, so that he would be a bold man who would prophesy the ultimate issue of this most speculative of all agricultural crops. Very heavy rains, with high winds, have in many districts levelled the grain crops, and self-binders will be hard put to it to make a satisfactory job this season. Straw was soft with the excessive moisture, and the winds made play with it, to the destruction of much that was indispensable. On the other hand, there is no scarcity of bulk, and fodder is likely to be abundant during the ensuing winter. Roots are an indifferent crop. What is of them, in many places is excellent, but the drills are woefully irregular, and much land is yielding little. The cost of carrying stock during the ensuing winter is likely to be heavy. Markets for fat stock are fairly good; for stores, there is also good demand, and Irish cattle are meeting a fine trade. One dealer, whom we met this morning on board of the Irish boat, maintained that it was a poor trade. The margin, he insists, is too narrow, and the cattleman make heavy losses. It may be all true, but our travelling companion would never have impressed us that way. He looked a highly prosperous man, and doubtless he is so.

Irish hunting horses do not appear to be as strong as they used to be. Thoroughbreds are in greater favor, and possibly a deal of money will be dropped in the business. There is no more unsatisfactory piece of horseflesh than a weedy thoroughbred, and a very large proportion of them are weedy. A genuine Irish hunter is very nearly the beau ideal of a horse. This year's Dublin champion, Chatterbox Ino, is a case in point. He is a superb chestnut, five-year-old, a model in shapes, perfect in manners, and a fine galloper. He was bred in Ireland, but his owner is Mr. John Drage, from the Northampton hunting area. Mr. Drage also owns the first-prize lightweight hunter, another chestnut, named All Gold, a full brother to chatterbox Ino. They are got by a thoroughbred sire named Hackler. Some thoroughbred horses are noble sires of hunters; others are of small value in that respect. A fine sire is Royal Meath, a son of Hermit, one of the greatest Derby winners of all time. In the North of Ireland, a horse named Mascarille left much good stock, but one of the best sires of hunters in the north was the late Nat Morton's Hackney stallion, Yorkshire Post. When put to a good Irish hunting mare, with possibly some cart blood in the back crosses, and thoroughbred on top, old Yorkshire Post scored strongly. One of the finest heavy-weight horses ever seen in Mr. Morton's stable was a Stormer, bred in this way. Mr. Morton sold him to an English hunting man who hated Hackneys like poison. After he had



had him a while, this gentleman agreed to buy the horse, and when the deal was finished he asked his breeding. All the satisfaction he got from Mr. Morton was that he would ride the horse with far greater pleasure if he never knew how he was bred. Imagination goes a long way.

"SCOTLAND YET."

## FARM

### For Saskatchewan Young Farmers.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, as will be seen in our advertising and news columns, is again offering valuable cash scholarships to students attending the agricultural colleges at Winnipeg and Guelph. As a scheme to take the place of an agricultural college in the Province the plan is most unique and satisfactory. The education a boy receives in either Manitoba or Ontario is not necessarily discounted in Saskatchewan. Farming conditions may be different but the facts of agricultural science are just as applicable in one province as another, and, after all, an agricultural college education is not expected to inform a boy upon special detailed methods of farming or to teach him hard and fast rules but to train his mind to be superior to his problems. The young men of Saskatchewan should read the terms of the offer of the department and consider the advantages of a liberal education. The Province is essentially one of large farms and large farms carry with them large problems requiring exceptional ability to master. But in the young men of the wide free prairie, there is no stint of native ability which can be supplemented to fit them for the largest tasks by acquiring a thoroughly modern technical education such as our agricultural colleges afford.

### The Barley Trade Handicapped.

The trade in barley is under a handicap. The standards of the grades do not sufficiently indicate the value of a particular lot for malting purposes, and consequently the malting companies at Winnipeg, who buy in car lots, have to bid the minimum for a certain grade in case it is not up to their requirements, and very often do not bid at all on grades which if they could be handled would be taken readily. A few weeks ago we called attention to the very general practise of threshermen breaking the grain off too closely and so removing the valuable portion for malting purposes. Farmers will do well to see that their barley is not so treated for it is the fear of getting such grain even though it grades high that makes malters hesitate about bidding up, and although barley is a good price it might be still better if buyers had more confidence in the quality of the grain, and could see samples of the cars.

This naturally raises the insistent question of a sample market at Winnipeg for it is certain that to bill cars to Winnipeg on the prospect of selling them there and the possibility of having to rebill to the lakes is not a judicious method of shipping, and yet it is the only one under the present system that allows the buyer a chance to pay the top price or the seller to get a chance to secure full value.

The situation this year is a little more acute than usual on account of the keen demand for barley and the necessity of stopping all possible leakages in the marketing of the crop. The Grain Growers Association, no doubt, is watching the interests of its members, and will probably endeavor to secure better facilities for handling barley, and in their efforts should receive the support of every farmer in the country and business man in the towns.

### Good Values in Frozen Wheat.

Some rash acts are being committed these days in the handling of frozen wheat. Some farmers seem prone to be stampeded into unreasonable conduct. An instance comes to hand, of a man deciding not to cut a large field of his wheat which got touched in the early September frost, and of preparing to burn it to clear the land. On enquiry, it was found that the crop would yield about thirty bushels to the acre and grade No. 4. Badly frozen wheat, of course, is not suitable for milling, but at the present prices of all kinds of coarse grains, such a grade is bringing around ninety cents per bushel in store at the lakes, or

considerably more than the best grades bring in most seasons. All frozen wheat, however, may not grade No. 4, some of that caught by the August frost may be utterly useless, but anything that can be got dry enough to thresh is well worth handling. Even the very lowest grades bring high prices compared with other years.

There is one thing though, that should be observed and that is not to thresh frozen wheat until it is thoroughly dry. This may require considerable time in the stook, especially during the kind of weather we have had, but it is much cheaper to dry wheat in the straw than it is in the bins or elevators. Even the damp winds of the past month were cheaper and better drying agencies than the artificial heat at Fort William. In some places elevators have already refused frozen wheat that was not dry, and instances are not wanting where threshing has been suspended for the grain to harden. Our older farmers tell us that in their experiences with frozen wheat they find it a good plan when real harvest weather is wanting to let the crop stand until quite late and then to stack, and by all means not to thresh until the grain is quite hard. One other precaution: do not risk wheat for seed that has even the suggestion of a touch of frost, the saving is not warranted even by high price of good wheat, and despite the fact that many good crops have been grown from seed quite badly wrinkled.

These suggestions are made for the particular benefit of those to whom frozen wheat is a new commodity, and who live in communities where neighbors have not had experience with frozen wheat, for there are several such in the country this year.

### "Farm Weeds."

A GEM IN CURRENT LITERATURE.

A copy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture's new illustrated book on weeds, entitled "Farm Weeds," has just been received. To those accustomed to the perusal of government bulletins this latest addition to such literature from the Seed Branch, comes as a genial surprise. It would be small praise to describe it as a work of art. It is a book of 103 pages, well bound, well written, and superbly illustrated. Published under the direction of Geo. H. Clark, B.S.A., Seed Commissioner, written by James Fletcher, Dominion Botanist and Entomologist, and illustrated with fifty-six plates made from water-color drawings by Norman Criddle, Awene, Man. It is a work which is in a class by itself in agricultural literature. The bulletin is not for general distribution, but it will be delivered free to schools of agriculture, high schools, rural schools, organizations such as agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, farmers' institutes, etc. The purpose of the volume is as a reference book in libraries and schools. The work is up-to-date and written in language easily understood. The names used to describe the weeds are those by which they are most generally known, the English popular names which are most applicable and most generally used. The scientific name, too, for each plant is given, so that the certain identity of each mentioned may be known.

The subject of farm weeds and their eradication is now one of burning interest to all cultivators of the soil in every part of the Dominion. This interest is shown by frequent inquiries for the correct names and nature of any strange plants found growing among crops, and for advice as to the best means of controlling them. During the past ten years several official bulletins on weeds have been issued and widely distributed. In all of these publications the same names are given for the different weeds. It is therefore clearly important that those for whose benefit the bulletins have been prepared, should know the plants treated of by the names there used, so that they may be able to make the fullest use of the information supplied.

In the fight against noxious weeds, the first thing of importance is to know a weed when seen and to call it by its true name, not necessarily its botanical name, but the name by which it is generally known and written about in agricultural publications. Local names, unfortunately, are very often wrong. They are, for instance, at least half a dozen plants of quite different habits, which are locally known under the name of "Russian Thistle," "Ragwort" is a name applied to several plants. "Black Mustard" again is used for two or three troublesome plants of the Mustard family, whereas the true Black Mustard is seldom seen in Canada,

and has nowhere appeared as a farm pest. "Chicory," "Milkweed" and "Bindweed," are names applied to many different plants. It cannot be made too widely known that anyone wishing to learn the names or natures of plants found on his land can send specimens post free to the Botanist of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa; and full information about the plant will be forwarded to the sender gladly and free of all charge, with as little delay as possible. It is always better to send specimens when making inquiries, because so many weeds are locally known by wrong names. Therefore, if information is asked about a certain plant under a wrong name, it is very probable that the treatment suggested may not be suitable.

Farmers give very little critical attention to the different weeds growing among their crops. Some think that, because these plants are in a measure unfamiliar, the exact recognition of all of them is a matter beyond their power. This, however, is by no means the case, and, as the different kinds vary greatly in their powers of robbing the farmer, it is certainly advisable that more attention should be given to weed pests than has been done in the past. Although there are several hundreds of different kinds of plants growing wild in almost every locality and many of these may sometimes appear among cultivated crops, there are only a few which a farmer may trouble about—not many more than there are different kinds of crops grown; and every cultivator of the soil knows the difference between wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, turnips, beets, etc. It is no more difficult, if the importance of the subject is recognized to learn the names, nature and appearance at different stages of growth, and also the seeds of Stinkweed, Hare's-ear, Mustard, False-flax, Canada Thistle, Field Sowthistle, Sweet Grass, Quack, etc., than to recognize the familiar plants which have been grown for many years as crops.

We have reviewed most of the weed literature issued by our provincial and federal governments in recent years, also most of the American publications bearing on the same subject, but this present volume, in its make up, in its illustrations, in the pleasing yet authoritative way in which the whole subject is handled excels anything and everything, Canadian or American, yet produced. It is to be hoped that those fortunate enough to become possessors of a copy of this bulletin will take care to preserve it; the term "booklover," nowadays, is often misapplied to the omnivorous reader but destroyer of bindings and soiler of pages. The edition is a limited one and must have cost a lot of money, but to that there can be no valid objection, for the information contained in Farm Weeds is worthy of handsome covers, good letterpress and superb illustrations.

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Nelson Fair a Great Fruit Display.

This is essentially an exhibition of fruits, flowers, poultry, vegetables, and minerals are in evidence, but first and last it is fruit that is king.

As a liberal education of what is being accomplished in the Kootenays these exhibits would be difficult to beat, and they certainly prove the special suitability of the locality to the fruit industry. Taken all through, the produce was not so ripe and well colored as usual, owing to the frequent rains during the present summer, but it is hardly possible that a collection from any other district in the Dominion would better that shown at Nelson.

In flowers, the dahlias, asters and gladioli were good. The chief winner in the first named came out from England on the advice of the Hon. T. H. Turner only last year and brought his stock with him from English nurseries, thus showing conclusively what success may be quickly attained by a man who knows his business and sticks to it.

The poultry section was, on the whole, weak in quantity and quality and not such as would have been expected from a center like Nelson. Eggs command high prices and one would have looked for entries good in number and breed. The best pen in the show was that which secured first prize for the four best developed chickens. In Easterners the most interesting classes were, perhaps, the district (of which the surrounding neighborhood is divided into seven), the ranch, as showing the number and variety of products



possible, and the Alberta. The Alberta exhibit was the only entry and the winner of the cup offered for competition among the sister provinces and it is to be hoped that next year others will compete.

In the ranch exhibits the Shaughnessy cup was awarded to Mr. Johnston, Nelson, and his tables were best displayed and the vegetables were undoubtedly best, but both the other competitors, Messrs. Hyslop and Hulburt, were decidedly close up in the matter of fruits.

The district cup went to No. 6, which includes Grand Forks, Greenwood, Midway and what is generally termed the Boundary country. There were only there such fine arrays as were put up. The Kettle River Valley district put in a very excellent exhibit which was not for competition; here Mr. Jas. McMynn, Rockcreek, had some fine transcendent crabs, wealthy apples, Washington plums; Mr. Bart Inghram sent some enormous Wolf River apples and Mr. W. H. Norris of Midway some pretty "Duchess of Oldenburgs" and "Wealthys". The whole display was highly creditable.

An interesting exhibit was that of 1906 apples stored in a cellar in Nelson. They came out very well.

In the individual exhibits the best contested classes were:

Apples—Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Gravenstein, Duchess, Ontario, Ben Davis.

Pears—Flemish Beauty.

Plums—Bradshaw, General Hand, Lombard, Burbank's Sugar, Pond's Seedling.

Peaches—Early Crawford.

Grapes—Campbell's Early.

Crabs—Transcendent, Hyslop, Whitney.

In the class for best collection of apples from one ranch Mr. McPhee, formerly of Brandon, took first with a really fine collection, and Mr. J. Johnstone was close up. Mr. McPhee also took first for the six biggest of any variety with a plate of gigantic Beitenheimers.

The principal winners in individual classes were J. Johnstone, J. Hyslop, an old Ontarian, J. McPhee, an old Manitoban, J. J. Campbell, C. W. Susk, and R. W. Hulburt, all of Nelson and M. Burrell, Grand Forks.

Protecting Raspberries in Alberta.

An Alberta reader asks for definite and complete information on the care and protection of raspberry canes during winter.

There are numbers of raspberry plantations in the coldest parts of our prairies that are not winter protected but on the other hand many plantations in warmer districts than ours are protected with good results. Whether the winter is severe enough to kill the canes or not, a larger crop of fruit may be expected if the canes are protected. Of course, the amount of protection required will depend largely upon the exposure or protection the plantation may have. In the most northern parts practically no protection by covering is required, while farther south where the temperature is higher and the prairie bare it would be unprovident to leave a plantation without a covering, unless there was an artificial wind break to protect it. Frequently we see plantations set where the snow will accumulate about the roots after drifting through a wind break. If it is decided that the shelter of a bluff is not sufficient the plan of protecting would be to bend the canes to the ground which is done best with a two-tined fork, at the same time pressing with the foot at the base of the plant, then cover with sufficient earth to hold them down. Two men are necessary to perform the work expeditiously. In the case of strong plants, especially where they have been pinched back and have made a very stiff stocky growth, it will be necessary to loosen the earth at the root with a digging fork, to allow of bending the plant from the root. This will reduce the danger of snapping the canes. Bending or laying down the canes should not be undertaken when they are frozen, as they are liable to be broken. The canes may be put down before frosty weather and the covering completed later on. The canes should be put down in a straight row, with the tops all in one direction. A furrow may then be turned with the plow toward the row on each side, and the work of covering completed with a hand tool. For the hardest sorts simply laying the canes down and covering them with sufficient earth to keep them down will often prove sufficient protection to ensure a good crop of fruit. There is always, however, danger of severe weather with bare

ground, and in such a case a good cover of earth entirely over the canes will be found necessary for nearly all varieties. A mulch is sometimes added to the earth cover. In case of severe weather with little or no snow on the ground many varieties will require the mulch, if only lightly covered with earth.

DAIRY

The Marks of a Good Cow.

To tell whether a cow will give rich or poor milk, there are no outward or visible signs about the animal to guide us in the matter. The man who milks her even cannot tell how much butter is in the pail; but in the Babcock test, dairymen have a simple means of testing the milk of individual animals and weeding out the unprofitable members of their herds. Every farmer should make it a rule to test his cows regularly, and know exactly what each animal in the herd is doing. It is not sufficient to depend entirely upon the returns from the creamery, as, when all the milks are mixed, it is impossible to select the most profitable cows in the herd with anything like accuracy of judgment. However, the mark of a good cow, showing whether she is capable of producing a large quantity of milk, are tolerably plain to all who are acquainted with cattle, yet there are such a variety of relative points requiring consideration that we can only picture them in the model. The best milk cow, as a rule, is of medium size, and small-boned. The head is small and rather long, narrow between the horns and wide between the eyes. The ears are thin, covered with soft, silky hair, the inside of the ears being of a rich orange color. The eyes are large and bright, with a placid expression; the horns set on a high pate, bending wide apart at the base, and curving inwards and upwards at the points; the neck long and thin, slender, and well-cut under the throat, thickening handsomely as it approaches the shoulder, but entirely free from anything like a "beefy" appearance. The shoulder-blades should meet narrow at the top, widening gradually towards the points, which should be broad and well rounded; the ribs rather straight and wide, indicating a good digestion and constitution, for everything depends upon that in a good milk cow. The loins should be broad, and the hips high and wide, the rump even with the hips, the pelvis wide, giving plenty of room for the udder; the thighs thin; the hind legs a little crooked, with a long, large foot. The skin should be soft and mellow, and of a yellow butter color.

The milk veins in front of the udder are usually a fair indication of a good milk cow and the larger they are, the better the indications. In extra good cows they branch out into four branches along the belly, but they all unite before reaching the udder. The more irregular the course, the better the indication that the cow is a good milker. but the veins give no indication of the richness of the milk. The udder should be covered with a short, downy coat of hair. This hair should begin to turn its backward course from the front teats, running in the direction between the teats, then on the back part of the udder, called the escutcheon, and on as far as the vulva in the best cows. The wider the belt of this upturned hair, the better. It should be short and velvety, covering a soft, orange-colored skin. The shape and size of the udder is, however, by far the most reliable index of a good cow. All the other marks are only of relative importance and it is better to have a scraggy-looking cow any day, with a good udder, than a grand-looking beast with a miserable bag. No matter how good looking a dairy cow may be, except she has a well-developed udder, with its accompanying network of mammary glands, she cannot be expected to excel as a pail-filler.

The ideal udder is the one which is well developed both fore and aft, one that is carried high up towards the escutcheon, and at the same time goes a long way forward under the belly. In addition to this, the udder must be deep and square in shape—the deeper and squarer the better. Its four teats should be of good size, and placed as nearly as possible at equal distances apart. Cows possessing udders of this kind may always be counted on to prove good milkers, just as other cows possessing small, round-shaped udders, with teats so close together that they almost touch one another at the points, may in-

variably be put down as poor pail-fillers, no matter how fine their appearance may be, or how good looking in other respects.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN

Twenty-five persons were killed in a train wreck in New Hampshire, most of whom were French-Canadians returning from Sherbrooke fair.

\* \* \*

The Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union has just closed its regular biennial convention at Winnipeg. The meetings were most successful.

\* \* \*

In Canada, during the first six months of this year 460 people were killed and 603 injured on railways, in the United States during the year ending with June 1906 there were killed 10,618 persons and 97,706 were injured.

\* \* \*

An order-of-council passed at Ottawa makes Thursday, October 31st, the Dominion Thanksgiving Day.

\* \* \*

Robert Hoerschgen of Edmonton, Alta., has started on a journey from Edmonton to the Gulf of Mexico. He will travel by row boat where at all possible. It took him three months to reach Winnipeg.

\* \* \*

Honore J. Jaxon, Louis Riel's chief lieutenant during the Northwest rebellion of 1870 and 1885, and now on the editorial staff of the Union Labor Advocate of Chicago, is again in Western Canada making a study of its opportunities for the man of small capital.

\* \* \*

Bishop Ingram of London, Eng., preached at the fiftieth anniversary of the diocese of Huron, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ontario.

\* \* \*

The National Trust Company's representative has announced that the proceedings of wind up the affairs of the defunct York Loan company will not be completed before next summer.

\* \* \*

An order-in-council has been passed establishing "The Jasper Forest Park of Canada" as a forest park. The new park is bounded as follows: Commencing where parallel of latitude 53 degrees 35 minutes north intersects the boundary between the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, then due east along the said base of the foothills, thence in south-easterly direction to the foothills, 52 miles to the height of land between the tributaries of the Athabasca, McLeod and Pembina rivers and North Saskatchewan and Brazeau rivers, thence southerly following the said height of land to a point where it intersects the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta; thence northerly along the boundary to a point of commencement.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Canned goods, meat and milk have all advanced in price in Chicago.

\* \* \*

Two-cent passenger fare went into force on Michigan State railways on September 17th.

\* \* \*

It is interesting to note that the Cunard liner Lusitania made her initial voyage across the Atlantic just one hundred years after the trial trip of Robert Fulton's steamer Clermont on the Hudson River. The Clermont was the first vessel to navigate the open sea by steam. She ran on her first trip, a distance of 300 miles, at a speed of nearly five miles per hour. From this to the twenty-five knots of the Lusitania, represents the improvement of steamship travelling during the century.

\* \* \*

The movement in favor of boycotting the third duma is gaining strength among the Russian peasants. A large number of Russian cantons in Camara, Saratoff and Pensa have passed resolutions against participating in the coming elections on the ground that under the new electorate law the working classes can in no circumstances return genuine representatives as all meetings of the opposition party are now forbidden. The present prospect is that the elections will be boycotted by half the social democrats and a minority of the peasants. In a few districts all the peasant cantons will refuse to participate.

Homesteads Not Freely Accessible.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a recent issue of your paper I noticed a reference to the decrease in homestead entries. I believe one reason for the decrease is that homesteads are harder to obtain. For instance, driving over the prairie one will find a lot of even numbered sections with no improvements on them yet on writing to the Land Office one receives the reply that there is nothing available. The only way to obtain a homestead in most parts of the West is through cancellation. Here is my experience in that line. I cancelled a



place that was entered for the 26th of November, 1905. The entry was protected until the 1st of November, 1906, providing the entree made improvements and was on the place by that date. I cancelled it December 13th, 1906, for no one had been near it, but it was the beginning of July, 1907, before I received permission to file on the place. Now I would think such should be open for entry, which would save all homestead seekers a lot of expense and trouble.

A HOMESTEADER.



G. G. WHITE, B.S.A.  
Lecturer in Chemistry and Physics, Manitoba Agricultural College.

### Two New Appointments at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College has been increased and strengthened by adjustments in the work of principal Black and Professor Rutherford and by the appointment of J. A. Hand, B.S.A., to the position of lecturer in agriculture, and G. G. White, B.S.A., to that of lecturer in chemistry and physics.

The work of animal husbandry is considered to be of such importance that it could scarcely receive justice in Principal Black's hands as his attention was necessarily diverted to other executive work of the college so Professor Rutherford is allotted the animal husbandry chair and Professor Hand will assist Principal Black with the work in grains and crops. The change should result in better, and more thorough work in both departments.

Professor Hand comes to his work with considerable experience of western conditions having been agricultural and commercial editor of the Winnipeg *Telegram* for the past year and in that capacity he has had occasion to thoroughly study crop conditions. He is a young man whose home is in Dufferin county, Ontario, where he received his early education, afterwards graduating in 1905, from the Agricultural College at Guelph and the University of Toronto.

Professor White is also a graduate of Guelph and Toronto University and acquired his acquaintance with Western Canada while representing the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* as a field man during his vacations. At Guelph he specialized in agricultural chemistry, took a post graduate course in the subject at Chicago, and continued work, in his chosen profession, in the chemical laboratory at Guelph, after graduating in 1906.



J. A. HAND, B.S.A.  
Lecturer in Agriculture, Manitoba Agricultural College.

### Scholarships for Saskatchewan Students.

With a view to encouraging farmer's sons to acquire a thoroughly practical and scientific training in the various branches of agriculture, the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan offers the following scholarships for competition among students from the Province attending the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph or the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg.

1. To the student from Saskatchewan standing highest among the students from Saskatchewan in general proficiency in the graduating class on completion of the regular two years course.....\$200.

2. To the student from Saskatchewan graduating in the regular two years course.....\$100.

(N.B.—The winner of No. 1 is not eligible for this scholarship.)

3. To the student from Saskatchewan standing highest among students from Saskatchewan in his class in general proficiency in his first year.....\$75.

4. To the student from Saskatchewan taking first-class honors either in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, or Horticulture in his final year.....\$50.

5. To the student from Saskatchewan taking first-class honors in either of the subjects mentioned in paragraph 4, above, in his first year.....\$50.

In awarding scholarships one and three the work for the entire college year will be considered; in scholarships four and five the awards will be based on the final examination only.

Scholarships will be awarded and paid as they fall due upon receipt of reports from the principals of the respective colleges showing the standing of students from the Province.

The scholarships will be paid only to students taking a regular two years' course.

Students winning scholarships must furnish proof satisfactory to the Commissioner that they have been bona fide residents of the Province for at least two years immediately preceding matriculation and that during that time they have spent at least two summers in practical work on a farm.

Any further information that may be desired will be furnished upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

## MARKETS

The wheat situation remains unchanged. No. 1 is quoted around \$1.05 but little of this grade is coming forward. Most of the delivery of new wheat so far has graded one northern, with quite a fair proportion of two northern, but only 17 cars out of a total of 550 received during the week grade one hard. Considerable old wheat continues to be marketed, sixty cars being delivered during the past seven days.

The markets opened at the beginning of the week decidedly bullish in tone. For a time it looked as if wheat prices would be forced up quite a few cents over last week's close. Conditions in respect to the Western crop showed no improvement, the weather during the week was cool, rainy in some districts, with severe frosts generally. Threshing was being delayed and while in some districts it was well under way, in most parts of the country, threshing has not yet begun, nor was the quality of the new grain coming forward, such as would have a quietening effect. A lot of it was grading down pretty low. Coupled with these continued unfavorable conditions here the world's outlook was no brighter. From the Argentine reports came that the locusts were already further south into the grain-producing country than they had ever been seen before. Grave fears were entertained that a plague of these insects threatened to devastate the wheat fields of the Republic. Along with this there was a serious decrease in Russian shipments, all of which, taken together, formed an excellent pretext for the bull element to force values up. Towards the end of the week, however, the market eased off, export demand becoming lighter, foreign buyers evidently awaiting further crop development before making heavy purchases. The outlook for next week, if the undertone indicates anything, is for slightly lower values.

The total Canadian visible at last report was 4,972,945, practically a million bushels decrease from the week before. The quantity in store at Fort William and Port Arthur is something over four million, a considerable advance over last year's in store for the same date.

Prices for cash wheat in Winnipeg on September 30th, were: No. 1 hard, \$1.05½; No. 1 Nor., \$1.04½; No. 2 Nor., \$1.01½; No. 3 Nor., 96½c.; No. 4 Nor., 94½c.; Futures, October \$1.04½, December \$1.04, May, \$1.09½.

Oats and barley remain unchanged. Fluctuations in coarse grain prices are never so large as in wheat. Oats are quoted 49½c. on delivery; October, 49½c., December, 46½c., May 49c. Barley is selling at 61 cents.

### PRODUCE AND MILLFEED.

|                                   |         |   |       |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---|-------|
| Bran, per ton.....                | \$17 50 |   |       |
| Shorts, per ton.....              | 18 50   |   |       |
| Barley and oat chop, per ton..... | 25 00   |   |       |
| Oats, chopped per ton.....        | 28 00   |   |       |
| Barley, chopped, per ton.....     | 22 00   |   |       |
| Hay, (baled) in car lots, per ton |         |   |       |
| Prairie.....                      | 10 50   | @ | 11 50 |
| Timothy.....                      | 13 00   | @ | 14 00 |

### BUTTER—

|                                |    |   |    |
|--------------------------------|----|---|----|
| Fancy, fresh made creamery     |    |   |    |
| Prints.....                    | 29 |   |    |
| Creamery, 56 lb boxes.....     |    |   | 26 |
| Creamery, 14 and 28 lb boxes.. | 26 |   |    |
| Dairy Prints, extra fancy....  | 24 | @ | 25 |
| Dairy, in tubs.....            | 19 | @ | 20 |

CHEESE, Manitoban at Winnipeg. 10½ @ 11

EGGS, fresh, f.o.b. Winnipeg subject to candling..... 20 @ 22

### LIVE STOCK.

Deliveries at the local yards for the week were rather light. Prices show no improvement over those quoted a week ago, in fact, they are a shade off, except on contract stuff. The prices have been around three fifty for exporters, shading down proportionately through all the other grades.

There was rather a larger delivery of sheep last week than has been seen in Winnipeg market for some time. Several loads were in from Maple Creek, both sheep and lambs, and were jobbed off to the local trade. The ewes didn't show very high killing quality; the bulk of the lambs were good. Prices ruled from three-fifty up. Hogs are in good demand and deliveries only fair. Prices for the best grade are about a quarter better.

Prime export steers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice steers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; butchers stuff, \$2.50 to \$3.25; cows and bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.75; sheep, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.00; common, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Hogs, 160 to 200 pounds, \$6.75; heavies and other grades \$5.75 to \$6.25.

### TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Export steers, choice, \$4.80 to \$5.10; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; export bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.25; select butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls and cows, \$1.75 to \$2.00; sheep \$3.00 to \$4.40; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$5.85 to \$6.15.

### CHICAGO.

Prime steers, \$4.10 to \$7.15; Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.75; Westerns, \$4.00 to \$6.20; feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.00; Hogs, \$6.15 to \$6.60; mixed lots, \$5.50 to \$6.25. Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.45; lambs, native and western, \$4.75 to \$7.40.

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# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Archibald Henry Blount, Lord of the Manor of Orleton, Herefordshire, has bequeathed \$400,000 to Yale University.

\* \* \*

Hon. Mr. Buxton's annual report of the British postoffice department states that the reductions of Canadian rates will be of considerable advantage imperially, commercially and otherwise. Already there is a large increase in the number of periodicals and magazines sent to Canada.

\* \* \*

Joseph Joachim, the great Hungarian violinist, is dead. He has been appearing in public performances since early childhood, and all his life time was a constant favorite with British audiences. He did not win fame in the line of composition, but in his interpretation of the great composers, particularly Bach and Beethoven.

\* \* \*

Saturday, September 14th was the 148th anniversary of the capture of Quebec. Accompanied by Lady Grey, Mayor Garneau, Capt. Newton, A.D.C., and members of his suite, His Excellency, paid a visit to the memorial erected to Wolfe and Montcalm, and deposited two magnificent wreaths of flowers on the monument, on one side bearing the name of Wolfe and other on the side bearing the name of Montcalm.

\* \* \*

Princes of funny fellows gathered in Los Angeles, when the national convention of the Press Humorists' association met there. The meeting, the fifth of the newspaper humorists, was notable through the inauguration of a movement for the building of a monument to the late Edgar Wilson Nye, better known as "Bill." Laramie, Wyo., is a favorite location for the memorial, that town having been the scene of the humorist's earliest efforts and some of his best work. Asheville, N. C. where Mr. Nye died, has been mentioned, but general sentiment apparently favors the Wyoming city.

One of the feature events of the convention took place when a dozen humorists of national reputation appeared on the local stage in a performance to aid the Nye monument fund. Among those on the programme were the Rev. Robert J. Burdette, now a resident of Los Angeles; Charles Battell Loomis, Eli Perkins, Strickland, W. Gillilan, Edward Vance Cook, Wilbur D. Nesbit, S. E. Kiser, Sam Davis and Thomas A. Daly.

### CARMICHAEL: THE NEW SERIAL.

English Canada, with its medley of Scotch, English and Irish national traits, modified by pioneer conditions, is a comparatively unexploited field of fiction. "Carmichael" is a realistic picture of such a rural community. It is, in addition, an idyl of simple, sincere living. The heroine, "Peg" Mallory, who tells the story, is, in childhood, the close friend and chosen intimate of Dick Carmichael, with whose father, Henry Carmichael, her own father has a bitter feud. The tragedy that overtakes the Mallorys, the suspicion that attaches itself to Carmichael, the division of the child friends, Margaret's development into a fine, self-contained, right-minded maiden, the dawning of an apparently hopeless romance, the resolution of fears and suspicions, all these Anison North presents vividly, sanely and tenderly. The personages of the tale are undoubtedly studied from life, and the atmosphere of the book is completely realized. An unflinching artistic instinct prevents the realism from being sordid. The closeness to life of nature

of Peggy and all her friends pervades every word of the admirable English in which "Carmichael" is written. Miss Parker's illustrations are charming.—Washington, D. C., *Star*, U. S.

### TACTFULNESS.

The recent discussion in the Ingle Nook on the subject of tact has been an interesting one, though, so far, no one has been found to take up the cudgels for the men, so that it has been rather a one-sided argument. Is that because there is nothing to be said on the masculine side? Surely not.

Tactfulness is a plant requiring much cultivation, and which repays that cultivation a thousand-fold, but its seed is unselfishness. The tactful person is the one who is forgetful of self and mindful of others. Some people are born to unselfishness, some achieve it, none ever have it thrust upon them. The first class is lamentably small, the second is larger, but achievement along the line of unselfish action must begin very early. The seed must be planted in the home in the child's earliest years, and cultivation of the tender seedling must be done by the parents' hands for years before the child has developed sufficiently to carry it on for himself.

The consideration for the feelings of other members of the home shown in "the little unremembered acts of kindness and of love" grows more and more habitual until from constant repetition the consideration becomes unconsciously an attitude of mind, in other words, becomes tact.

No man will be tactful in his manner towards his wife or towards other persons, who, when a boy was not required to pay any attention to the wishes or opinions of his sister. No seeds of tact are planted and watered by a parent who allows the sister to continually wait upon her brother, give in to him in their sports, give up her place always at the table when there are guests, while he remains in his seat, or be teased and tormented by him beyond the bounds of fair play.

But, on the other hand, the tactful woman is the outgrowth of home training in unselfishness also. We have all seen households where the little girls were bright and quick, and perhaps there was an awkward boy, bashful and slow of speech, with a mind full of thoughts that he could not get out and an overwhelming consciousness of his hands and feet. His awkwardness draws down upon him sarcastic remarks, and condemnation of his bad manners, often before strangers till he becomes sensitive to the point of agony, or hardened to indifference. This conduct is openly contrasted with that of the girls and they concur with the judgment, and heartlessly draw attention to their brother's shortcomings.

Tact with sincerity will add beauty and dignity to any character, and the possessor of such attributes, whether man or woman, will bring peace on earth and good will to men in a greater measure than any person lacking them can ever attain. But the home is the hothouse in which the sowing must be done by father as well as mother.

### THE CHRONICLES OF REBECCA.

When King Solomon in all his glory and wisdom said "Of the making of books there is no end," he must have been thinking more of the length of time it took to make a book—laborious days and nights of toil with brush and parchment—than of the amount of the output of the publishing houses of these days. How his royal eyes would have opened in very plebeian amazement

if he could even have imagined the thousands of books, written, illustrated and bound as if by magic, that are created every year in this beginning of the twentieth century.

It needs must be that among so much there are many books that were never worth the writing of them at first nor the reading of them afterward; "commonplace" is written all over them—commonplace in matter, commonplace in manner—and then perusal is a weariness to flesh and spirit. There are others in the great army of books that should never have been written, clever, convincing, even brilliant, but wrong in idea, mistaken in motive, and tending to pull down rather than to build up.

But there is a heaven of the really good in literature that sweetens the whole lump. There are not many masterpieces, perhaps, nor many to be listed with the classics, but there are books to be had for the seeking, sounding a high note, upholding honor and justice and brotherly love, instilling a taste for the beautiful in art, in language, in humanity, and full of encouragement and hope and cheer. And scarcely one of these finest books but has a child in it.

Of them all there is none that will give any greater pleasure than "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" by Kate Douglas Wiggin, especially if its reading is followed by "New Chronicles of Rebecca" which has just been published. Rebecca is no unusual child in looks or brains—it is the spirit side of her that marks her off from all the other children of Rivierboro. The love of life and the "rose of joy" in her heart made a radiance that lit up what to the ordinary child would have been a dreary existence. As her great friend, Mr. Alladin, said, "I'll not call Rebecca perfection, for that's a post, afraid to move. But she's the dancing sprig of the tree next it." And that sweet buoyance never left her. It helped her to call the "old Randall place" with its lack of money and its surplus of babies and its mortgage by the more melodious title, Sunnybrook Farm. It helped her sing and dream and even whistle when she went to live with Aunt Miranda and Aunt Jane in the brick-house with its prim tidiness and consequent discomfort for a merry lively child. Her growth was from the inside outwards, her surroundings having little to do with her development. But while in many respects she lived a life regardless of her environment, she took a most healthy-minded and absorbing interest in the people about her. They had little power to effect her, but she could and did influence them. It was not surprising that she and Emma Jane, her loyal but somewhat stolid friend, should go out selling soap so that the shiftless Simpsons could win a banquet lamp as a premium. She brought the Simpson baby home for over Sunday because it was dull; she helped pay the mortgage, nursed her invalid mother and won the stern Aunt Miranda's ironbound heart.

But withal she was very human, and occasionally rebelled in truly childish fashion. She wrote

"When Joy and Duty clash  
Let Duty go to smash,"

but prevailed upon her teacher to change it to

"When Joy and Duty clash,  
'Tis Joy must go to smash."

When Minnie Smellie who was a ferret-eyed, blond-haired, spindle-legged little creature whose mind was a cross between that of a parrot and a sheep, taunted the little Simpsons about their father's tendency to take—"what isn't his'n," Rebecca conveyed to her in school an effective warning couched in rhyme:—

"Of all the girls that are so mean  
There's none like Minnie Smellie  
I'll take away the gift I gave  
And pound her into jelly."

There isn't room nor time enough to tell it all, but if you can lure "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" into your home you will love her dearly and want to keep her for always.



## JESUS AS A NATURE LOVER

He said of the commonest wild flowers 'Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' It was not the startling and grand in scenery that impressed him. There are no such allusions to the mighty and magnificent aspects of nature in his saying as one finds in the Psalms or Job or the prophet. There is nothing like 'Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterfalls,' or 'therefore will we not fear, tho' the earth do change, and tho' the mountains be shaken into the heart of the seas; tho' the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains tremble with the swelling thereof'; or in Job, 'Hast thou entered the springs of the sea, or hast thou walked in the recesses of the deep? Where is the way to the dwelling of light And as for darkness where is the place thereof? Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow, or hast thou seen the treasures of the hail?' or Amos's description of 'Him that maketh Pleiades and Orion, and turneth deep darkness into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night; that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out on the face of the earth.' It is nature in its quiet and usual moods that one finds in Jesus's references to it.

One feels that Jesus never lost a child's sense of wonder at the things he saw in his Father's beautiful house, and it did not take the unusual and striking to draw out his admiration.

He started with God his Father whom he found in his own conscience and whom he lived with in such complete oneness of purpose that he could say to people, 'Look at me and you see the Father.' And then he cast his eyes about and saw the same God at work in everything. Jesus never made a distinction between natural and supernatural, ordinary occurrences and miracles. The feeding of ravens every morning with the things they picked on the ground was as truly God's act as the raising of Lazarus from the grave. God had a hand in everything that took place. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without your father. The food we work for and grow and prepare comes from him certainly as the five loaves that went around among five thousand. God is in everything.

There is a typical Syrian field with its four kinds of soil and the fate the seed encounters on each; houses on rock and sand foundations, standing or tumbling before the sweeping storm of wind and rain; a flock or sheep under various circumstances, called out the fold by the shepherd's well-known voice or following him to pasture, or scattered by a wolf's attack, or left in some place of security while the shepherd goes off over the mountains after the one sheep that has strayed away; a hen gathering her brood under her protecting wings; a vineyard with its hedge and tower and wine-press, and laborers bearing the burden and heat of the day.

How many of the plants of the country are familiar to us from his allusions to them—the tiny mustard-seed that grows into a shrub large enough for birds to sit on its branches, fig-trees and thistles, wheat and tares, grape-vines and thorns, the marsh-reed swaying in the breeze, the wild flower in the meadow so beautiful to look at and yet after all mere weeds to be cut down and used for fuel!

How many dumb creatures he refers to—foxes and wolves, oxen, sheep, goats, swine and camel, the ass, the calf being fattened for a festive occasion, the scavenger dogs that hang about the streets of an Eastern village, and the little pet dogs waiting under the table for scraps of the children's food; chickens, doves, sparrows, ravens; eagles gathering hungrily about a carcass, birds hovering over the sower to pick up seeds, and birds quietly going to sleep at evening in the branches of a tree. He brings them in the most personal sayings that give us glimpses into his own feelings and creeping into their holes as night came on, and the birds composing their feathers as they went to roost, and contrasted their apparently homelike feelings with his own homelessness in a world that treated his ideals as utter strangers, so that 'the Son of Man hadn't even

where to lay his head.' It is striking that when he wishes to express his tenderest affection for his unresponsive people the illustration that comes to his mind is not a heartbroken human mother, but a hen calling her chickens and snuggling them under her wings; and his own consideration for dumb creatures appears when in his cleansing of the Temple he overturns the tables of the money-changers and drives out their proprietors with a scourge of small cords, but spares the piled up cages with doves, and, instead of upsetting them, roughly, says to their vendors: "Take these hence."

## RUSKIN ON THE IDOLATRY IN CHRISTIAN ART.

(FROM THE SLADE LECTURES IN 1870)

The effect of this realistic art on the religious mind of Europe varies in scope more than any other art power, for in its higher branches it touches the most sincere religious minds, affecting an earnest class of persons who cannot be reached by the merely poetical design, while in its lowest it addresses itself not

to form some estimate of the efforts that have been made by the four arts of eloquence, music, paintings and sculpture, since the twelfth century, to wring out of the hearts of women the last drops of pity that could be excited for this merely physical agony; for the art nearly always dwells on the physical wounds or exhaustion chiefly, and degrades far more than it animates, the conception of pain.

\* \* \*

Then try to conceive the quantity of time and of excited and thrilling emotion which has been wasted by the tender and delicate women of Christendom during these last six hundred years, in thus picturing to themselves, under the influence of such imagery, the bodily pain long since past, of One Person; which, so far as they indeed conceived it to be sustained by a divine nature, could not for that reason have been less endurable than the agonies of any simple human death by torture; and then try to estimate what might have been the better result if those same women had been taught the deep meaning of the last words that were ever spoken by

and the good in life you have always,—these also needing help, though you supposed they had only to help others; these also claim to be thought for and remembered. And you will find, if you look into history with this clew, that one of quite the chief reasons for the continual misery of mankind is that they are always divided in their worship between angels or saints, who are out of their sight and need no help, and proud and evil-minded men, who are too definitely in their sight, and ought not to have their help. And consider how the arts have thus followed the worship of the crowd. You have paintings of saints and angels, innumerable;—of petty courtiers and contemptible or cruel kings, innumerable. Few, how few, you have (but these, observe, almost always by great painters) of the best men or their actions. But think for yourselves what history might have been to us now,—nay, what a different history that of all Europe might have become, if they had been but the object of the people to discern, and of these arts to honor and bear record of, the great deeds of their worthiest men. And if, instead of living, as they have always hitherto done, in a hellish crowd of contention and revenge, lightened by



A VIEW OF CANMORE, ALBERTA.

only to the most vulgar desires for religious excitement, but to the mere thirst for sensation of horror which characterizes the uneducated orders of partially civilized countries; not merely to the thirst for horror, but to the strange love of death, as such, which has sometimes in Catholic countries showed itself peculiarly by the endeavor to paint the images in chapels of the sepulchre so as to look deceptively like corpses. The same morbid instinct has also effected the minds of many among the more imaginative and powerful artists with a feverish gloom which distorts their finest works; and lastly—and this is the worst of all its effects—it has occupied the sensibility of Christian women, universally, in lamenting the sufferings of Christ, instead of preventing those of his people.

\* \* \*

When any of you next go abroad observe and consider the meaning of the sculptures and paintings which, of every rank in art, and in every chapel and cathedral, and by every mountain path, recall the hours and represent the agonies of the passion of Christ; and try

their Master to those who had ministered to him of their substance: "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children."

\* \* \*

If they had been taught to measure with their pitiful thoughts the torture of battle fields; the slowly consuming plagues of death in the starving children, and wasted age, of the innumerable desolate those battles left; nay, in our own life of peace, the agony of unnurtured, untaught, unhelped creatures, awaking at the grave's edge to know how they should have lived; and the worse pain of those whose existence, not the ceasing of it, is death, those to whom the cradle was a curse, and for whom the words they cannot hear, 'ashes to ashes,' are all that they have ever received of benediction. These,—you who would fain have wept at his feet or stood by his cross,—these you have always with you, him you have not always.

\* \* \*

The wretched in death you have always with you. Yes, and the brave

fantastic dreams of cloudy sanctities, they had sought to reward and punish justly, wherever reward and punishment were due, but chiefly to regard; and at least rather to bear testimony to the human acts which deserved God's anger or his blessing, than only in presumptuous imagination to display the secrets of judgement or the beatitudes of eternity.

\* \* \*

Such I conceive generally, though indeed with good arising out of it, for every great evil brings some good in its backward eddies—such I conceive to have been the deadly function of art in its ministry to what, whether in heathen or Christian lands, and whether in the pageantry of words, or colors, or fair forms, is truly, and in the deep sense, to be called idolatry—the serving, with the best of our hearts and minds some dear or sad fantasy which we have made for ourselves, while we disobey the present call of the Master, who is not dead, and who is not now fainting under his cross but requiring us to take up ours.



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## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### FALL AND WINTER CLOTHES.

The days have shortened and the  
nights have grown cooler, unmistakable  
signs that autumn is upon us again,  
and it behoves us to consider the ques-  
tion of fall clothes. It will not be such  
a radical change from summer this year,  
as, in Western Canada, at least, muslins  
and organdies and such airy materials  
have not much opportunity of dis-  
playing themselves. However, the  
prospects are good for fine autumn  
weather and we can brush up our ward-  
robes in honor of it.

This will be a season of warm rich  
coloring in the materials exhibited.  
Warm browns in new shades, rich,  
greens, not dark enough to be sombre  
all the tints and shadings of purple and  
violet, and some really lovely reds, a  
deep wine-color being particularly attrac-  
tive.

These one-color goods are mostly  
found in the broad cloths and lady's  
cloth, panama, cheviot and serge.  
The first two of these are beautiful but  
apt to spot with rain, and in the making  
the nap of the goods must all run one  
way, thus cutting into a larger amount  
of cloth. Cheviot and serge in good  
qualities are always satisfactory, but  
the panama for wear, appearance and  
small cost is the best of the list.

In goods of more than one color there  
are many varieties being shown, some  
of the light weight materials, such as,  
eolienne, voile, etc., having a stripe or  
spot in a contrasting color, or a lighter  
shade of the same color as the goods.  
Plaids seem to be particularly popular  
yet, not only the tartans, many of which  
are a little too decided in coloring to suit  
all figures and ages, but also in combina-  
tions of quieter tones that can be worn  
by anyone. Some of the prettiest of  
these are shown in a medium weight  
homespun, fifty-four inches wide and  
costing only a dollar a yard. One of  
them was a blending of wood brown  
and green in a plaid marked out by just  
a thread of red. Another was a com-  
bination of blue and gray, and there was  
an odd piece of blue and brown, an un-  
usual combination that looked very nice  
in the piece. There is practically no  
"wear-out" to homespun.

Now, for the styles, beginning with  
the skirts:—the walking skirts and those  
that belong to suits are made to just  
clear the ground, though for wear in the  
country it is well to have them half an  
inch, or even an inch, shorter than that.  
The plaited skirt is still very popular,  
the plaits being of the single, box and  
inverted varieties. The circular skirt  
is still with us, but its favor with women  
kind is sadly lessened by its unhappy  
tendency to "sag" in the back, and if  
there is one thing that makes a woman  
look "dowdier" than any other—unless  
it is a soiled collar—it is a sagging skirt.  
But besides these two makes, there is

the plain gored skirt, a very satisfactory  
style which never goes quite out, and  
which is always ready to come back  
into full fashion again. This year the  
prettiest gored skirts are the nine and  
fifteen gores, the former being par-  
ticularly neat and trim.

In coats many varieties—to suit all  
figures—are shown this year. The  
evening cloaks and wraps and the fur-  
lined coats are still big, loose, three-  
quarter lengths with a rather large  
sleeve. But the coat for the coat and  
skirt suit is medium or half-length and  
either severely tight-fitting or semi-  
fitting with plaits or folds coming well  
out on the shoulder. Some are single  
breasted with turn down collar and  
revers, or with a very narrow vest  
effect in some harmonizing or contrast-  
ing shade of velvet or silk. Still much  
in favor are the short jackets coming  
just below the hip. These are shown  
in Norfolk style, in plain, tight-fitting,  
double-breasted, and in the military  
mode with trimmings of braid, closed  
at the throat with straight high collar.  
Nearly all the coats in medium and  
short length are rounded off in the front  
at the bottom in a cut-away style,  
very inconspicuous in some and quite  
extreme in others. All coats for fall  
and winter wear, except very dressy  
Eatons and boleros, will have full length  
sleeves.

The blouses are divided pretty fairly  
into three classes:—the severely plain  
shirt waist, the jumper effect, and the  
tucked blouse with yoke or plastron,  
the yoke being set in at the back as well  
as the front. The jumper has grown  
more substantial, until the underblouse  
shows at the throat only like a square  
yoke or small V-shaped opening. The  
arm holes are finished off with either  
a shawl draped sleeve or the broad  
kimona band extending over the shoul-  
der and under the arm. High collars,  
some with the upward curve at the back,  
are seen again, and most of the blouses  
have long sleeves. Braids of every  
kind and description are used for  
trimmings, as well as buttons.

DAME DURDEN.

### WOMANKIND IN OTHER LANDS.

The women of Sweden have just been  
granted power to hold any municipal  
office. They have had power to vote  
on all municipal affairs for several gen-  
erations, but the present parliament  
has further enfranchised them. Women  
in England have been allowed to vote  
for municipal offices since 1869, but the  
power to be elected to these offices has  
not yet been granted. The bill for this  
passed the Commons a few years ago  
but was rejected by the Lords, but  
as the king sanctioned it in the opening  
of the present parliament there is every  
likelihood that it will soon become law.

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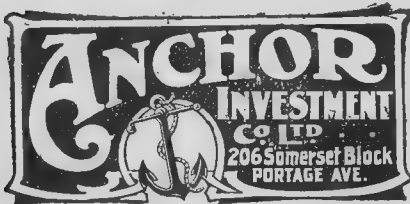
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## CROCHETED SLIPPERS.

Dear Dame Durden:—In your issue of August 28th "Sister Grace" asks for slipper pattern. I am enclosing one with directions, if you will be so kind as to forward it to her. I think I can give directions for crocheted slippers also, asked for in issue Sept. 4th. Make nine chains, crochet single stitches in each chain working three stitches in the center one. Do this every row till you have a piece large enough for the front part, then crochet single stitches, start two or three inches wide along one side of the front piece till it measures the length around the foot and join on the opposite side of front part. Line with something strong, and crochet edge on top.

RESIDENT.

## AMUSEMENTS AT FAIRS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I think I will say a few words regarding amusements at fairs, seeing that there is not any improvement in that line at most fairs. I do hope the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will continue protesting against those low dance shows. I am sure it was a treat to be in the "old Timer's" tent at Brandon, listening to the good music of the band there, instead of the horrid disgusting noise outside of those same shows. I do not know what they were inside, but some of them were indecently suggestive outside. They should, if I should say so, get an Irish reception, and chased off the grounds with turnips, cabbage heads and empty bottles; it would not be any too bad for them. I do not know how any self-respecting fair board can allow them on the grounds. They should be dispensed with. I am sure something in the shape of a museum would be far better, pictures from a distance, curios, etc., or even a menagerie, and I think the revenue would be larger to the fair board. Lime lights or moving pictures are all interesting or even a contest of games would hold a crowd and do away with the low amusements.

ABERDEEN

P. S. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a splendid clean family paper. All the departments are interesting; the Ingle Nook is most sociable and interesting, and Hope's Quiet Hour is most beautiful and uplifting.

A.

(I was surprised when I saw your name, but we are always glad to get your contributions, and your name can remain a secret unless you express a wish to have it otherwise.)

I, and I'm sure the other members of the Ingle Nook, agree with me entirely in your remarks about the side shows at fairs. Very many of them are indecent and disgusting. And the pity of it is they are patronized so extensively by visitors that they cannot help but be money-making propositions. If public opinion could be so educated that these exhibitions were avoided by the public they would soon cease. Mothers and fathers must caution their children; experienced men and women must try to influence younger people with whom they come in contact, until a clean public sentiment is established, and then directors will drop such things and substitute clean amusements. D.D.)

## CURE FOR HIVES.

Dear Dame Durden:—You said in your last postscript to me that there was a part of the walnut cream recipe left out. I enclose it again and also some more which I hope will be of use. I was sorry to hear of "Nameless" getting her home destroyed by fire, and hope their loss will soon be covered by a new home. Can any one give me a good cure for hives?

SCOTCH LASSIE.

(I do not know a warranted cure, but hives are usually caused by an overheated condition of the blood which cooling drinks, such as magnesia and fruit salts will often relieve. It is better to restrict one's diet avoiding fat meats and other heating foods. Relief is obtained by bathing the spots with a strong solution of common baking-soda in water.)

Thanks so much for sending the recipe again, and, on her behalf, for your good wishes for "Nameless." D.D.)

## MARTIN-ORME PIANOS

A recognized authority, Mr. Puddicombe, director of the Ottawa Conservatory of Music, says in part:

June 30, 1905.  
I was greatly surprised and delighted with the Martin-Orme Piano I played on last night. I found it to be one of the most grateful of all the upright pianos I have ever tried.

That was two years ago. Mr. Puddicombe writes now:

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Agents:

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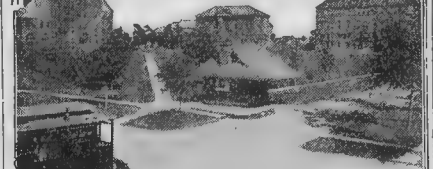
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The demands of modern business and social life—strenuous thinking, worry, irregular meals, late hours—overtax strength and impair health.

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philosopher,  
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on Eloquence,  
said, in speaking of a  
man whom he described  
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town:

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FALL NECKWEAR**

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Winnipeg**

### SELECTED RECIPES.

**Pumpkin Marmalade.**—Wash, cut up and pare, yellow ripe pumpkins, removing seeds and fibre. To each pound allow 1 lb. sugar and a small orange or lemon. Grate coarse the pumpkin and place with sugar in preserving kettle. Add grated rind of lemon and strained juice. Let all boil up slowly, stirring often, skimming well, till smooth and thick. Place in small glass jars with double round of tissue paper or paraffin. Cover with waxed paper or bladder.

**Butter Tarts.**—Mix thoroughly one-half cup flour, 1 cup sugar, and a little salt (depends on the saltiness of butter); put into each shell enough of this mixture to more than half fill it; flavor a little cold water with any extract, or use without flavoring if you like; put into each tart just enough water to moisten the mixture; drop in each a small piece of butter (size of a small hickory nut), and bake as usual. Of course shells are baked after being filled.

**Chocolate Pie.**—Take yolk of 1 egg, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of granulated sugar, a small teaspoon of butter, and 1 cup of sweet milk. Let these heat on the stove. Dissolve 2 dessert spoonful of cornstarch in a little milk, and when the mixture is hot stir in the cornstarch and keep stirring until cooked. While it is hot add 1 tablespoon of grated chocolate or enough to make it a rich brown, and pour all into a paste which has been previously baked. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth, add 2 tablespoons of granulated sugar, and spread on top; if preferred, sprinkle with cocoanut. Place in oven and brown slightly.

**Ginger Cookies.**—One cup of sugar, one of butter, one of molasses, one tablespoon of ginger; one of cinnamon, two teaspoons of soda dissolved in three tablespoons hot water. Bake quickly.

**Cookies.**—2 cups sugar (white);  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lard, 4 eggs, 3 cups sifted flour and 5 teaspoonsful baking powder. (Sent by Scotch Lassie.)

**Honey Cake.**—Mix one teacup each of honey and sugar; add half a teacup of melted butter and two beaten eggs. Add a pint of flour which has been sifted with a teaspoon of good baking powder, and lastly a teaspoon of caraway seed. Bake in a loaf in a moderate oven.

**Martha Washington Cake.**—Make a good pie paste and line the bottom of a well buttered flat baking pan. then spread the paste with currants that have been washed and dried, or chopped raisins, or mince-meat at Christmas time. Finally mix up enough light sponge cake to cover the surface about half an inch deep all over. Bake in a moderately hot oven for half an hour. Cut in squares.

**Lemon Sponge.**—Ingredients: 5 lemons 1 lb. sugar, 1 quart water, 1 packet of gelatine, the whites of three eggs.

**Mode:**—put the gelatine in a little water over night to soak. Boil 1 pint of water with the sugar. Add the boiling sugar and water to the gelatine and stir till dissolved, then add one pint of cold water and the juice of the lemons; strain through a piece of muslin and set it to cool. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and when the mixture is beginning to stiffen, put the egg froth in and whisk the whole till it becomes quite white. then put it into a mould which has been rinsed with cold water and turn out when set.

(Sent by Old England.)

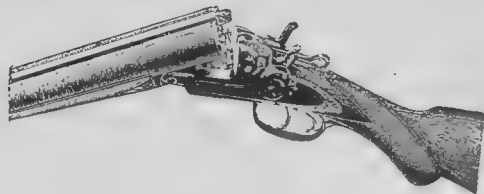
**HOW TO REMOVE A CAKE:**—To remove a cake nicely from the tin it is baked in, wet a dish towel in cold water, rinsing it out slightly and lay on the table; place the hot cake tin upon the towel just as it comes from the oven. If the towel dries quickly, wet it again, allowing the cake to stand upon it for a few minutes, it will come out of the tin readily and in good condition.

Better results are given and less brushing required when soap suds are put into the stove polish instead of water to moisten it. It puts a better polish to the stove.

(Sent by WESTERN MAIDEN)

## Shooting Outfit No. 10

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Express  
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This outfit consists of a 12-gauge double-barrel breech-loading shot gun, made by H. Spencer & Co. It has Damascus barrels, left barrel choke-bored, reinforced breech, double bolt and rebounding locks. It is made of **inter-changeable parts** and as we always have these on hand any repairs may be made quickly and cheaply. With this gun goes a full length canvas cover, leather bound, and with leather sling-strap. Also one 3-piece brass-jointed cleaning rod with brushes and wipers. Remember that we **prepay express charges** on this outfit to any station in Canada and guarantee you absolute satisfaction. Write for our new Gun Catalogue No. 41.

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COCOA, CHOCOLATE  
Cream Bars, etc.**

**Milk Chocolate Sticks, Croquettes,  
Medallions, etc. are very delicious.**

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**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE  
PEDIGREED CLYDE HORSE**

The Syndicate Stallion, GOLD MEDAL, owned by the Miniota Clydesdale Horse Association. This horse was bred and raised by John Stevenson, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, Scotland. He took several good prizes in Scotland at some of the best shows. Was imported by Alex. Galbraith & Sons, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and took second prize at the Chicago Exhibition in 1901, open to the world, as a two-year-old. He was purchased by the Miniota Clydesdale Horse Association from Alex. Galbraith & Son in the spring of 1902, and has travelled among the shareholders since, and has left a lot of the finest stock in the Province. Gold Medal is a free, easy mover and has extra good action either at the walk or trot. He is quiet and gentle, guaranteed sound in every way, and a sure foal getter. Color dappled brown, two white hind feet and a white strip in the face. We have all his certificates and papers of transfer. For further particulars address

**GILBERT ROWAN, Sec. M. C. H. Association,  
Miniota, Man.**

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The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan is offering liberal Scholarships to encourage attendance from the Province at either the Ontario Agricultural College or Manitoba Agricultural College. For particulars address the Department of Agriculture.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.  
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## 10-ACRE FRUIT FARMS

We have for sale 10-acre lots of extra choice fruit land situated on the wagon road close to the city of Nelson, convenient to a good school, and in a well settled district.

These 10-acre blocks contain strictly first-class fruit soil, are fairly easy to clear, and on account of their choice location, are good value at the figure for which they can be bought.

**Price \$100 per acre; terms—\$200 cash, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, interest at 7%.**

Maps and further information can be promptly furnished.

**TOYE & CO.**  
Fruit Lands, Box 51, NELSON, B. C.

**A GREAT MANY STUDIES.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am in the second book in school. We take quite a few studies. My studies are, writing, drawing, history, reading, French, arithmetic, dictation, composition, agriculture and many more. My two sisters and myself go to the convent and take music lessons also. We have two horses, one dog, and a bird. Papa owns a homestead out near Star City. I am eleven years old on the 13th of February.

Sask. (b) DOLLY McDONALD (11)

**KATE IS TWENTY-SEVEN.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your paper. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a good many years and we like it very well indeed. I live on a farm six miles northwest of Pipestone. My father has a section and a half of land. We have sixteen horses, three little colts, seventy head of cattle and ten little calves, nine sheep and eleven little lambs, and about forty pigs. I go to school nearly every day. Our teacher's name is Miss M. and we all like her very much. I am in the fourth book and my studies are reading, writing, history, spelling, arithmetic, geography and physiology. I like spelling best of all. We have an old pony. She is twenty-seven years old and her name is Kate. We ride her for the cows every night. I have three brothers and only one sister. My brothers' names are Stanley,

Eugene and Ernest, my sister's name is Kathleen. Our uncle Dick is staying with us now.

Man. (a) REGGIE CAMPION. (12)

**A FINE PONY.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like to read the C. C. very much. I live on a farm twelve miles west of Saskatoon. I have eight sisters and two brothers. The brothers have a quarter section of land each, and father has a half section. The boys have four horses and two colts each, and all the farm implements a farmer needs. Mother has a fine little pony which we call Midget. She is a great little pony to go. If it is dark at night we just tie the lines to the dash board and she will come straight home. We have twenty head of cattle, fifty-five hens, fifteen pigs, and one dog which we call Sport. He will go a mile after the cows. The school-house is just three hundred yards from our door. I and my two sisters go every day. Father got us a new organ and my sister Lizzie is taking lessons. After school stops I am going to take them. Our music teacher's name is Mrs. S—; she is very nice.

Sask. (b) MABEL MAE FORBES (13)

**CHILDREN'S CORNER****TRIED THE ENTRANCE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a ranch about five miles northeast of Calgary. My father runs a dairy and we milk about twenty-three cows. We live a mile and a quarter from our school. I like going to school. I have one sister and three brothers. My little sister started to school about a week ago and my two eldest brothers tried for their entrance at the summer holidays.

Alta. (b)

SADIE MARTIN.

**A LITTLE RED-HEADED GIRL.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is the first letter I have ever written to the ADVOCATE I would like to see it in print. My father gets the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg and we like it very much especially some of the articles. I go to school at a place called Orange Hill. Our teacher's name is Miss C— and we like her very much as she is very kind to us. I have one sister and two brothers. We have a dog and his name is Danger. My father has three horses and a colt, about fifty hens, six cows and a number of young cattle. We are about three miles from the Presbyterian church. Our min-

ister's name is Rev. Mr. D— and we like him very much.

I am a little red-headed girl of 10 summers and would like very much to see this letter in the ADVOCATE.

Ont. (a) MARY YOUNG. (10)

**A CLEAN SCHOOLHOUSE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little red-headed girl and would like to join the Children's Corner. I like going to school very much. My teacher's name is Miss B—and we like her very much. Our school looks fine since we got it cleaned. We have a flower bed and the tiny plants are coming up. We have a mile and a half to go to school. We have a lot of little chickens coming out to-day. Papa is building a new house this summer.

Man. (b)

ELLA SMITH.

**PRAIRIE FIRES CAUSE TROUBLE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the ADVOCATE, and I like to read the letters, so I thought I would write a letter too. I go to school, but it is vacation just now. I am in the fifth class. I have eight tame rabbits, a dog, and a cow called Crummie. I have four sisters. We have a great many prairie fires here. Last autumn one came so near that we could not get home from school, but had to stay on the breaking till the men beat it out with wet bags. That fire burnt some of my uncle's wheat.

LIZZIE STEWART.

# YOUR LAST CHANCE

## TO SECURE A 10-ACRE ORCHARD HOME AT FRUITVALE

### IN THE SOUTHERNMOST AND WARMEST VALLEY IN THE KOOTENAY

District. These self-supporting homes are selling so fast that we must discontinue advertising. Every settler at Fruitvale is so well satisfied that he is writing to his friends to come also. Fine climate, warm winters, cool summers, abundance of pure water, ample material on each tract for fences, buildings and fuel. Soil: deep loam with clay sub-soil, free from rock. In a community, not a wilderness. School, post office, general store. Every tract within half mile of main line of R. R. and within two miles of station, fronting on wagon roads, 40 miles from Nelson. \$500 to \$1,000 per acre profit annually in fruit and market gardening. Fruitvale is settling up fast with good people who make good neighbors.

### YOU CAN START WITH \$10

But you must act quickly in order to obtain one of these 10-acre orchard homes on the \$10 down and \$10-a-month plan. You can use your surplus funds improving your land or you can pay more down and get a discount. Let us send you plan of sub-division maps and name of someone in your vicinity who has been to Fruitvale and purchased.

### WE HANDLE NO LANDS ON COMMISSION

and are not in the general real estate business, but we own nearly one-fifth of the good fruit land in the Kootenay district which was bought several years ago when we had the pick of it all. The enormous success of our Fruitvale sub-division has prompted us to put on the market wholesale

### BLOCKS OF 150 TO 6,000 ACRES

suitable for syndicates and sub-division in order to give outsiders an opportunity to interest themselves in the district. We have absolute title; best Fruit Lands and all on direct lines of transportation. Prices and terms will surprise you. When you buy from us you save commission.

Full Information, Descriptions, Maps, etc., on application.

**KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION**  
WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.



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Is the FOREMOST MEDICINE of the DAY.

It is a purely vegetable compound possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system and controlling their secretions.

It so purifies the blood that it cures all blood humors and diseases, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence, renders it unequalled for all diseases of the skin.

Mr. Robert Parton, Millbank, Ont., writes: "Some time ago I was troubled with boils and pimples, which kept breaking out constantly. After taking two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I am completely cured."



**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)**

is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser**

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

## RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE

Sufferer, medicine will never relieve you. This is not a faith cure, but a scientific home treatment purging the system of all impurities, guaranteeing absolute cure. Hundreds unsolicited testimonials.

Write immediately.  
H. HUGHES RIGGLEMAN Co., Columbus, Ohio  
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disease of the organs  
that make of you a

woman, write me at once for ten days treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address

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Highest grades only.  
Prices reasonable and easy.

**J. MURPHY & COMPANY**

CORNWALL ST.

REGINA.

Effie—"But, papa, how do you know that it was a stork that brought us the new baby?"

Papa—"Because, my dear, I just saw his bill!"—*Woman's Home Companion*

## Questions and Answers

### HOLIDAYS AND CHORES.

1. What are the public holidays which a man, working by the year, can take, and names of each?

2. Can a man, working by the year, be compelled to do any chores on these holidays?

3. Has a man to do any chores on Sunday, or has he every other Sunday, if there is nothing said about it in the bargain?

Ans.1. Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving.

2. Yes.

3. He must do chores, and is not entitled to any Sundays free from such work, unless there is an agreement to that effect.

### UNSATISFACTORY CEMENT.

Several neighbors in this vicinity have laid cement floors. They have not hardened; can dig them up with a fork. The floors have been laid over six weeks, and were kept well watered for the first couple of weeks. Used another brand cement and it has hardened all right. The floors were laid, the top coat, three to one. We have notified the company, and asked them to come and see the floors, and make things right, but they refuse to do so. The cement that caused the trouble all came out of one car.

1. Can we compel the company to suffer the damages?

2. What would be the best way to do it?

3. Is there a Government officer to report the matter to or to analyze the cement?

4. What is his address?

C. H.

Ans.—1. We think so.

2. Make a demand upon them for same, and, if they do not settle, sue them for the desired compensation.

3 and 4. We are not aware of any.

### DISOBEDIENT HIRED MAN.

1. Have a hired man who leaves home without saying he is going, and without doing his work on Sundays. What is my proper course to take? If I discharge him, will I have to pay him in full?

2. Coming home one day at half-past one, he is in the house instead of being at work. He says he is not supposed to be out before, and if those hours do not suit me, he will give me a week's notice, and quit. Can he collect his wages, his time not being up until New Year's?

W. J. Mc.

Ans.—1. You are entitled to discharge him, but in that event you would be liable to him, in full, for the time he has worked.

2. In case he quits, as proposed, he will not be entitled to payment in full in respect of the time already put in, but only to what would be reasonable remuneration, having regard to the circumstances.

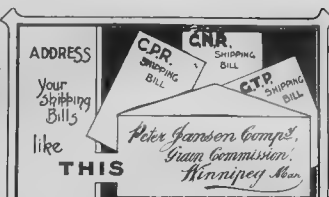
### JUDGING DEHORNED CATTLE.

1. In exhibiting cattle at the fairs, would judges be prejudiced against cattle that have been dehorned?

2. Please give full directions for de-horning: (a) young calves, with caustic potash; (b) mature animals, with clip-pers or saw.

R. J. M.

When  
Shipping  
WHEAT



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GRAIN EXCHANGE

GRAIN CONSIGNED TO US ENSURES SPEEDY CASH RETURNS

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Surely this is the year, more than all others, when your grain should be shipped to a good commission firm, to be sold by sample rather than be handled in the old way.

**Try us with you first shipment**

We have sold grain by sample for fifteen years, and approach this season knowing we can give your shipments the care and expert attention they demand.

**WRITE US**

202 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

**What have you to sell ??**

this year, a whole crop or a quarter crop

If you are satisfied with bad conditions, **DON'T READ FURTHER.** Lethbridge shipped the first car of winter wheat in 1905, on August 12, and crops here are good **EVERY** year. We have some lands to offer at very favorable prices and terms.

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Just what you need  
for this cold winter

Remember it is **PERFECTLY  
ODORLESS** and we guarantee  
satisfaction.

It can be put in any part  
of the house.

Order it NOW. Price \$30

The Red Cross  
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Winnipeg, Man.



## Auction Sale of Purebred Shorthorns

At Halse Farm, Minnedosa, Man.  
Thursday, 14th November, 1907

### A LOT OF PRIZE-WINNERS

For Catalogue and particulars apply to

A. E. HOLE  
Proprietor  
Minnedosa

ASHTON BURTON  
JAMES BULLMORE Auctioneers  
Minnedosa

Ans.—1. No, provided the type, quality and indications of probable ability to make a good record of performance satisfactory.

2. The work is most quickly done, and with least pain to the animal, by the use of clippers made for the purpose, or it may be quite as safely and effectually

done with a fine-toothed saw; in either case, the animal being firmly secured in a narrow stall, or stanchion, and the cutting done about a quarter of an inch below the junction of the hair and horn. In the case of calves treated with caustic potash, the operation should be attended to when the calf is a week or ten days old, or even earlier. Clip away the hair

from around the incipient horn; wet the horn slightly with water or spittle, and rub the end of it with a stick of the caustic, being careful not to use enough to run down on the calf's head. Repeat if necessary.

### FEEDING VALUE OF MANGELS AND CARROTS.

Can you inform me through your valuable journal: (1) The feeding value of carrots compared with mangels and turnips for feeding milch cows and fattening cattle; (2) the proper width of horse stable for one row of stalls?

J. F.

Ans.—1. Carrots and Swede turnips are very similar in composition, and may be counted practically equal in feeding value. As a rule, mangels contain, rather more water, and, consequently have a slightly lower value, especially for fattening purposes. The difference, however, is so slight that I doubt whether it would be noticeable in feeding trials. For all practical purposes, we may count these three classes of roots as approximately equal in feeding value.

2. The width of a horse stable will vary with the style of the stable. If the horses are fed from the rear, with no passage in front of them, a width of from 18 to 20 feet will be sufficient. If, however, a feed passage in front of the horse is required, then the building had better be from 24 to 26 feet in width.

### USING A TUBERCULOUS BULL.

1. Would it be considered prudent to keep a bull that reacted to the tuberculin test, he being an unusually well-bred and high-priced bull, to be used on a new, clean, healthy herd, providing we kept him isolated?

2. How old do calves require to be before they will react to the test, providing they have tuberculosis?

3. Would you consider it wise and prudent to keep some of the calves from these valuable tuberculous cows; i. e., not to dispose of the cows until after they freshen next spring, and then raise the calves on sterilized milk, keeping them isolated from the cows; or, do you think they would be born with the disease their dam has?

COWBOY.

Ans.—Tuberculosis is not a congenital disease, although the tendency to it is hereditary, and it is always desirable to breed from healthy stock where possible. But, inasmuch as millions of animals have tuberculosis in one organ or another, among these animals being some of the highest achievements of the breeder's skill, and as some of the animals which react to the test are thrifty doers and never succumb to the disease, we certainly would not counsel anyone to discard a valuable, high-priced bull, unless he were in a rather advanced stage of the disease, although we would be chary of using him on females that were not of strong constitution. Keep him separated from the herd, and in a dry, light, airy stable.

2. As calves are not born with the disease, they cannot react to the tuberculin test until they become effected through some source or other. They are never tested under six months of age. It would be difficult to make a satisfactory diagnosis in very young calves.

3. By all means, keep the cows as suggested, removing the calves promptly, and rearing in clean, dry, light, airy quarters on sterilized milk. Some of the best cows might be kept year after year, and the calves raised in this way, so long as the ailing animals were segregated from the healthy ones.

### CHRONIC SORE.

Stallion went through a bridge a year ago, and scraped his leg in front of the hock. The wound has not healed, but scab after scab forms.

E. T.

Ans.—On account of the motion of the hock at each step, wounds in this position are very hard to heal. Keep him as quiet as possible in a well-ventilated but darkened stall to avoid annoyance by flies. Dress the wound once daily, for four or five days with butter of antimony applied with a feather, and, after that, dress, three times daily, with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, thirty parts. Alternate this

## HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Very choice Kootenay Valley Fruit Lands  
in the garden spot of British Columbia.

We have 2,500 acres of very choice fruit lands, with a frontage of 2½ miles on the Columbia river, which we have divided into 10 acre plots and less. Price \$100 per acre; one quarter cash, balance one, two and three years.

We have already sold a large amount of this land to farmers who have for many years been living in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and who have had to battle with the hard winters. No doubt there are many more who are considering the advisability of retiring from actual farm operations in the prairie provinces by moving to a warmer climate. To those we would suggest the purchase of 10 acres or more of our lands, which would make a beautiful fruit ranch.

We are making arrangements to take a number of clients over our lands about the middle of October, all those who are interested would do well to communicate with us.

You will see a cut of our Waterloo lands in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Sept. 25th. Mention this paper.

### Willoughby & Maurer

Real Estate Brokers

Room 18t. John's Block, 984½ Main St.

Phone 6296

Winnipeg, Man.

## British Columbia The Land of Summer

We have 160 acres of choice Fruit Land on Arrow Lake; one mile of water front. Adjoining ranch can not be bought for \$18,000. Five miles from Nakusp; two boats land on this property every day. This land will double in value in three years.

Write for particulars to

The Royal Business Exchange Ltd.

450 Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Burton City Fruit Lands

The Cream of the Kootenays

### Don't Need Irrigation

We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 240 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district. There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a leaf mould with a clay loam and clay subsoil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

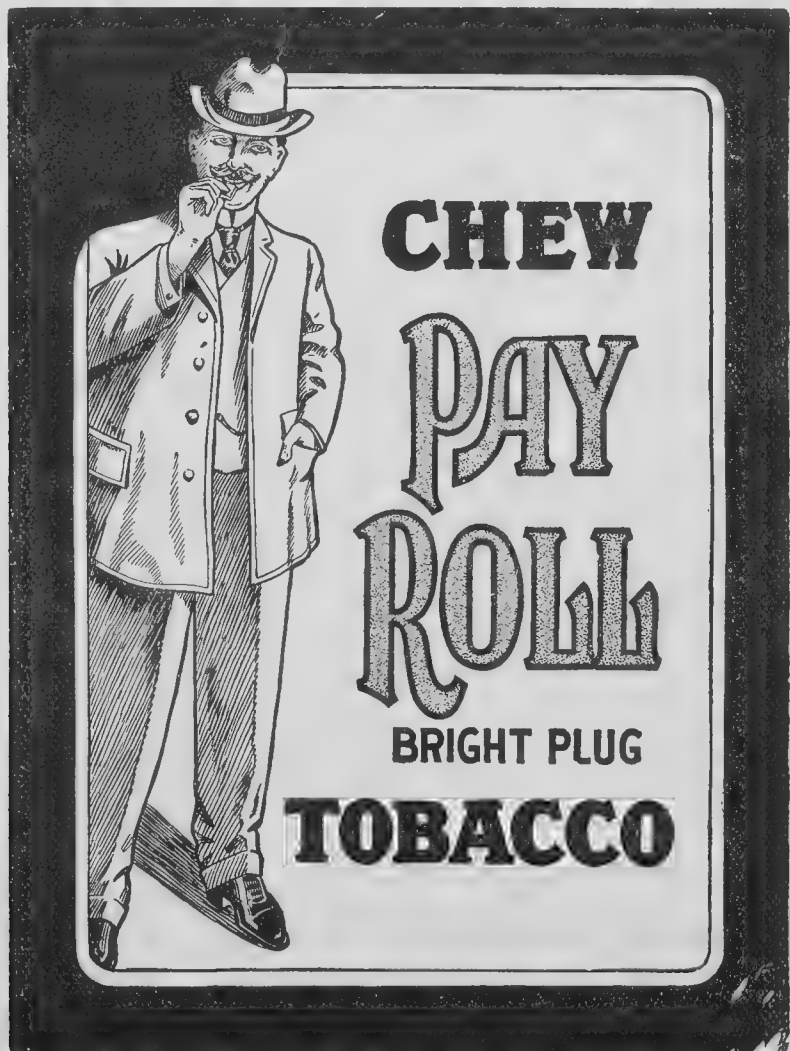
This land is being sold at from \$125 to \$300 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

For full particulars, maps, photos, etc., apply to the owners:

A. H., 92 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

or,

R. M. H., P.O. Box 354, Nelson, B.C.





## THE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Alton, A. L.      | McGregor.           |
| Armitage, S. B.   | Crystal City.       |
| Barry, W. H.      | Cartwright.         |
| Bonnet, J. C.     | Snowflake.          |
| Bowman, E.        | Gladstone.          |
| Bradshaw, H.      | Portage la Prairie. |
| Brocken, G. E.    | Clan William.       |
| Braund, F. J.     | Brandon.            |
| Broadfoot, J. W.  | Binscarth.          |
| Brown, B. A.      | Swan Lake.          |
| Bryant, F. W.     | Neepawa.            |
| Clark, J. S.      | Clan William.       |
| Cook, W. S.       | Virten.             |
| Coxe, S. A.       | Brandon.            |
| Cruikshank, J. G. | Deloraine.          |
| Dand, J. M.       | Deloraine.          |
| Dunbar, W. A.     | Winnipeg.           |
| Elliott, H. J.    | Dauphin.            |
| Fisher, J. F.     | Brandon.            |
| Golley, J.        | Treherne.           |
| Graham, N.        | Indian Head.        |
| Green, E.         | Birtle.             |
| Hackett, J. A.    | Hartney.            |
| Hassard, F.       | Deloraine.          |
| Harrison, W.      | Glenboro.           |
| Hayter, G. P.     | Birtle.             |
| Henderson, W. S.  | Carberry.           |
| Hilton, Wm.       | Winnipeg.           |
| Hilton, G.        | Portage la Prairie. |
| Hinman, W. J.     | Winnipeg.           |
| Hodgins, J.       | Newdale.            |
| Husband, A. G.    | Winnipeg.           |
| Irwin, J. J.      | Stonewall.          |
| Jamieson, J.      | Brandon.            |
| Kennedy, M. S.    | Elm Creek.          |
| King, Thomas.     | Souris.             |
| Lake, W. H.       | Morden.             |
| Lawson, R.        | Shoal Lake.         |
| Leduc, J.         | Montreal.           |
| Leslie, W.        | Melita.             |
| Lipsett, J. H.    | Holland.            |
| Little, C.        | Winnipeg.           |
| Little, M.        | Pilot Mound.        |
| Little, W.        | Boissevain.         |
| McArthur, D. A.   | Hartney.            |
| McFadden, D. H.   | Emerson.            |
| McGilvray, C. D.  | Binscarth.          |
| McGilvray, J.     | Manitou.            |
| McKay, D. H.      | Brandon.            |
| McKenzie, G. A.   | Neepawa.            |
| McKenzie, W. H.   | Winnipeg.           |
| McLoughry, R. A.  | Moosomin.           |
| McMillan, A.      | Brandon.            |
| McQueen, L.       | Selkirk.            |
| Mack, J. S.       | Neepawa.            |
| Manchester, W.    | Wawanesa.           |
| Marshall, R. J.   | Oak Lake.           |
| Martin, W. E.     | Winnipeg.           |
| Molloy, J. P.     | Morris.             |
| Murray, G. P.     | Winnipeg.           |
| Ovens, Hugh.      | Swan River.         |
| Pomfret, H.       | Elkhorn.            |
| Part, J. H.       | Swan River.         |
| Robinson, P. E.   | Emerson.            |
| Robinson, S.      | Brandon.            |
| Roe, J. S.        | Neepawa.            |
| Rombough, M. B.   | Winnipeg.           |
| Rowcroft, G. V.   | Birtle.             |
| Rutherford, J. G. | Ottawa.             |
| Rutledge, J. W.   | Winnipeg.           |
| Shoults, W. A.    | Gladstone.          |
| Smith, H. D.      | Winnipeg.           |
| Smith, W. H.      | Carman.             |
| Snider, J. H.     | Emerson.            |
| Stevenson, C. A.  | Reston.             |
| Stevenson, J. A.  | Carman.             |
| Stiver, M. B.     | Elgin.              |
| Swenerton, W.     | Carberry.           |
| Sirett, W. F.     | Minnedosa.          |
| Swanson, J. A.    | Manitou.            |
| Taylor, W. R.     | Portage la Prairie. |
| Thompson, H. N.   | Waskada.            |
| Thompson, Wm.     | Minnedosa.          |
| Torrance, F.      | Winnipeg.           |
| Walton, T.        | Killarney.          |
| Welch, J.         | Roland.             |
| Westell, E. P.    | Winnipeg.           |
| Whaley, H. F.     | Glenboro.           |
| Whimster, M. A.   | Hamiota.            |
| Williamson, A. E. | Winnipeg.           |
| Woods, T. Z.      | Winnipeg.           |
| Wilson, A. F.     | Portage la Prairie. |
| Young, J. M.      | Rapid City.         |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar.

## \$30 to \$300 PER ACRE NET PROFIT

is what the farmers make on their land in this part of Texas every year, growing Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Peanuts, Oranges, Figs, etc. Ample rainfall, fine drinking and stock water; green gardens and grass every day in the year; cool in summer, warm in winter; you don't have to spend all your money for fuel and clothing to keep from freezing; no crop failures.

We can sell you fine prairie land within a few miles of good railroad towns where they have good schools, churches, etc., at from \$15 to \$20 per acre. We have sold land to a number of people from Western Canada during the past year. Write to us for their addresses. We know they will be glad to tell you about our country, climate and lands. Our booklet, "TRUTH about TEXAS," also State Map, free on request. Save agents commission; buy direct from us. We have no agents.

PICKERT-HAMMOND LAND CO.  
Opp. Grand Central Station HOUSTON, TEXAS

dressing with one made of one ounce each acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc and half a dram carbolic acid to a pint of water. Use the oil for two days, then the lotion for a day, then the oil again, etc., etc.

### EXTERMINATING GRASSHOPPERS.

Can you kindly inform me whether there is any way of exterminating grasshoppers or keeping them from increasing, they have been very numerous here, this season, and some farmers prophecy a plague of them next year. So if you could give me any information as to whether it is possible to safeguard against such a pest I would feel much obliged.

Sask.

C. E. M.

Ans.—Grasshoppers are a class of insects rather difficult to hold in check and practically impossible to exterminate by any means known to man. While their life history is such that it would be natural to suppose that, if they are present in large numbers one year a plague of them is threatened the following season, it is very seldom that this actually occurs. Natural conditions seem to hold them in check. The adults so numerous in your district this year will now have disappeared, but they have laid in the soil masses of eggs from which next year's generations are to spring. A good deal of this soil will be turned over this fall or next spring so that a very large proportion of these eggs will be destroyed, the young nymphs that hatch from them being unable to burrow to the surface if the eggs are deeply buried. In this way the pest is naturally kept within bounds.

### NAMING NEW SETTLEMENTS.

What is the general custom with regard to the naming of new settlements. Last year this settlement received a name unanimously agreed to by the settlers then here but this year new ones came in and seek to alter the name. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet but it would be interesting to learn who gave it that name.

Sask.

"ROMEO."

Ans.—A new settlement may derive its name from several sources. In certain cases a point on a stream, lake or a trail has had a name for years and when the country around is settled it naturally is known by the old name. In other cases a railway company may run its road through the district and give a name to a station located there in which case the district usually takes the name given by the company, the latter, however, usually have regard for the wishes of the settlers if they have already given the district a name. In such cases as where the settlers in a community meet to petition for a post office or to decide upon a school house and the question of naming the place comes up the opinion of the majority should fix the name. There is no law in the matter and in the case referred to, if the new settlers succeed in getting their name recognized by the post office department or the railway company that may build through the district, why that name will be most generally used and letters will have to be addressed to that name although there is nothing to prevent anyone calling it something else.

### OPEN WELL ON PRAIRIE.

Can I recover damages for a colt killed by falling into a well, which a man dug out on the prairie. The well was twenty-four feet deep and six feet across roughly covered with poles and a few bits of boards; there was no fence around it. This well was dug on the man's own land but what I mean by out on the prairie is that he did not have his land inclosed by a fence. Of course cattle and horses are allowed to run on the prairie in Alberta?

Alta.

G. T. W.

Ans.—In our opinion the person who left a dangerous hole, such as is described, would be responsible for damages directly caused thereby. Before bringing an action, however, it would be necessary to consult a local solicitor and go fully into the details of the matter with him as the Municipal By-laws might have some effect on the question.

## LAMENESS

Whether it is a fresh Bruise, Cut or Strain—or an old Spavin, Splint, Ringbone or Swelling—you can cure your horse with

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

Thos. Castles, of Newark, N.J., bought a horse—lamed with a Jack Spavin—for \$100. He cured every sign of lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure—won five races with the horse—then sold the animal to his former owner for \$1,000.00.

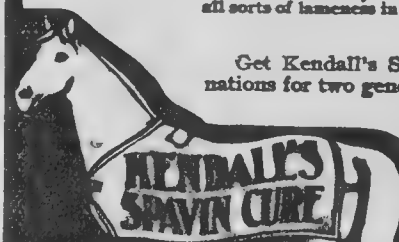
WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 2nd, '05.

"I have found your Spavin Cure a very fine remedy for all sorts of lameness in horses and I am never without it."

R. J. WISKY.

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure—the remedy used by two nations for two generations. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Our book—"Treatise On The Horse"—will save you many a dollar if carefully read and acted upon. Write today for a free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., 27  
ENOSBURG FALLS, - VERMONT, U.S.A.



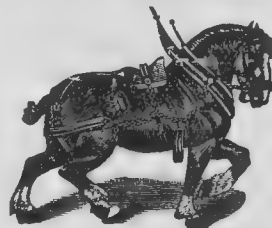
## CLUB STABLES

12th STREET. (Box 483) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions



THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

## CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES



Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address

J. D. TRAYNOR

Condie P. O., Sask.

JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P.O. Box 472. 'Phone 221A Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome.

Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

## GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

## AT PRIVATE SALE 26 Head of Hereford Cattle



Including SAMPSON, 3074, Champion at Brandon 1904 as yearling; and Females of various ages. Also

50 Head of Grade Herefords

A first-class lot for rancher or mixed farmer.

Will make easy terms or give liberal discount for cash.

H. BING, Glenella, Man.

## Artistic and General Printers

SPECIALTIES: Business Cards, Invitation Cards, Artistic Circulars, Wedding Cards, Invoices, Memorandums and Receipt Books.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

14-16 Princess Street

## WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisement will be inserted under this heading such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Italian Bees, L. J. Crowder, Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-19-24; all fenced, 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 20-11

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C. 6-11

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, become Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance no bar—Positions guaranteed competent men.

VICTORIA, B.C.—For sale, a few acres of choice land situated about 200 yards from the city limits. Ideal land for fruit, poultry or residential purposes. The soil is good, with a southern slope studded with nice oak trees and the elevation high, commanding magnificent. Very easy terms. Particulars—S. G. Fetherston Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria, B.C. T.F.

WANTED—Foreman or renter for a section farm. Must be thoroughly competent. Apply giving farming experience, age, size of family, to Box K, Melita, Man. 2-10

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM 134 acres delta land, all cleared and in hay, dyked, no tax. Seven-roomed house, pantry, woodshed, large barn, milkhouse, chicken houses, bearing fruit trees. Steamboat calls. Price \$15,000, one-third cash. Ask for our city map. Abbott and Hyde, New Westminster, B.C. 2-10

AGENTS WANTED.—We wish you to understand that we want in EVERY VILLAGE, no matter how small or how far, an agent to help pushing our business. No special knowledge required. Just be a resident of the country, know your fellow-citizens and that is all. Be a farmer, an insurance agent, a smart liveryman, or anything you please. Don't stay in your corner, keeping us busy to advertise "light work, good salary" and getting no answer. You are the right man. Write us to-day. (Mention this paper.) Address "Trader," P. O. Box 996, Montreal. 2-10

FOR SALE—easy terms, late owner dead—forty acres first-class Fruit Lands close to town and rail; five acres cleared, balance scattered timber; shack and spring water on property; few trees in bearing. Only sixty-five dollars per acre. Coursier, Box 26, Revelstoke, B. C. 23-10

## POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., will sell to make room, choice Barred Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Buy now and save express on fullgrown birds. T.F.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 5-2

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED—from five miles North of Ponoka. Iron Grey Horse, branded H on left shoulder; Black mare, indistinct brand; Dapple Grey mare. All unbroken and heavy weight. \$25 reward. F. D. Warren, Ponoka, Alberta. T. F.

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs. T.F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 85, Wanawana. Exchange. 30-1

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHELTAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T.F.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. R. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

BERKSHIRES,—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

WOODMERE FARM,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

IF YOU ARE in need of anything, search the advertising columns. You will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES,—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## Trade Notes

### EAST AND WEST.

#### The Growth of National Spirit in this Country.

There are still some people who imagine that the extremities of Canada are self-centered and careless of what is being done in Ontario and Quebec. It has been said that the Nova Scotian doesn't know what is being done in Toronto, and more than that, doesn't care. This is not a fair statement. All manufacturers know that the growth of the national spirit has awakened a keen interest. An example is provided by J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Company, of Halifax, the leading Nova Scotian music firm. Last year this firm made at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax the finest display of Gourlay art pianos ever seen in the east. The business growing from that exhibit was so large that Mr. McDonald resolved to make even a better display for this year's fair. In order to provide himself with the goods he required, he travelled to Toronto in the early days of the recent exhibition to see the Gourlay exhibit here, and, if possible to make his selections in advance of his competitors. He was successful in being first on the ground and in purchasing most of the Art Gourlays displayed. In consequence, he went away with a large satisfaction in his heart. It has been proved that the people of Nova Scotia want pianos, not alone beautiful in tone, quality, but of artistic case design as well. In the Gourlay the combination is found.

THE RED CROSS SANITARY APPLICATION CO. OF WINNIPEG offers to our readers a catalog which should be in the hands of everyone. Sanitary conditions is a most important subject and no farmer should be too busy to give it the attention it requires. Be sure and notice this firm's "ad." and mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE when writing to them.

CORNELIUS BROS., are advertising in this issue a bedspring which is rapidly becoming popular with western people. If you have not a springbed you may have one and when you buy see that you get a "Cornelius." They are guaranteed and sold on thirty days' trial. See "ad."

J. LAING STOCKS is one of the old timers of the Nelson, B. C., district. He runs a beautiful fruit ranch near Nelson and grows all kinds of fruit to perfection. It will interest you to read his "ad." on another page of this issue.

IN CONNECTION WITH Hammond's fur opening held last week they had a remarkable display of manufactured furs, but the collection of skins shown in the window we think is the finest show ever seen in Winnipeg. Gorgeous white Arctic fox, very rich Labrador mink and other in high quantities and a beautiful gray brocade opera wrap made a lovely center piece to this truly magnificent display. Their catalog of furs will be sent upon application.

WE ARE GLAD to learn of the fact that the Royal Manufacturing Company of Winnipeg, has undertaken to manufacture the device invented and exhibited at the larger fairs by Mr. J. Sieffert, of Winnipegosis, for grinding grain for hogs. Already, salesmen are in the field and orders are being taken rapidly at Brandon fair. The device was commended by the board and orders taken from such well known farmers as A. R. Speers, Brandon; O. King, Wawanesa; G. S. Fraser, Hamiota; C. M. Annable, Moose Jaw; J. K. McInnes, Regina; and J. Kellough, Pense; P. G. Turner represents the company in Southern Manitoba.

PAYING ALL CLAIMS: In connection with the settlement of claims for loss by hail during the past summer Mr. Jas. Cornell, manager of the Central Canada Insurance Co., of Brandon, writes us as follows:

"In recent issues of the Daily and Weekly Free Press, under the heading 'Notes and Comments on Farm Matters,' there appeared an article referring to the hail losses of this season, in which the following statement was made, 'Every Insurance company has been hard hit by this succession of tornadoes, and it is already quite manifest that full payment of the losses adjusted is simply impossible. What they will do in the circumstances remains to be seen, etc.'"

"Some of the Insurance Companies doing Hail Insurance in Manitoba may be in the unenviable position of not being able to pay their losses this season, but we do not want any misapprehension to exist on that point so far as The Central Canada Insurance Company is concerned, and would deem it a favor if you would make it known to the readers of your paper that we have already paid in full all the losses adjusted by our inspectors, and furthermore, all losses of which we received proper notice and for which the Company had any liability have been adjusted."

The writer of the article in question should have acquainted himself with the facts before making such a statement as the one referred to."

JOS. CORNELL.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### RHUBARB AND RHUBARB WINE.

1. Is there any safe way to can Rhubarb, if so state how it can be done so as to keep without fermenting.  
2. Will you or some of your readers give me a recipe for making Rhubarb wine.

#### WINEBIBBER.

Ans.—Rhubarb Wine.—Cut the stalks in short pieces, and boil in the proportion of 6 lbs. fruit to every gallon of water. When thoroughly cooked strain through cheesecloth, add four lbs. sugar to the juice. Boil again for half an hour. Put in a crock, stand in a warm place, and cover with cheese cloth to keep out dust and flies until fermentation ceases. Then bottle, seal, and keep in a cool, dark cellar.

Rhubarb Preserve.—To every six pounds rhubarb use five pounds sugar and two lemons. Peel the rhubarb, cut in inch lengths, put in a granite



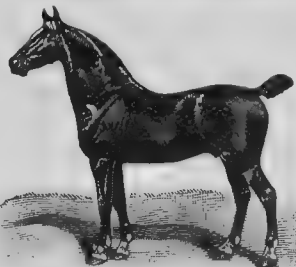
## Comfort In Working Boots

A man cannot work when his shoes pinch—when a seam rubs against his toes until it makes a corn—when a wrinkle chafes his foot constantly. With the end in view of getting away from these defects so common in many working boots we have produced the Amherst. This boot is Blucher made, of soft grain leather, on the roomy, comfortable last shown above, with even seams. Entirely made of solid leather, it guarantees durability, stability and long service—at \$3.00 a more economical working boot cannot be made. We deliver them to you prepaid for \$3.00 Send to-day.

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,  
Port Arthur, - Ontario



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

**Gombault's  
Caustic Balsam****Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
press, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
testimonials, etc. Address

\*The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

pan with the sugar and the juice of the  
lemons and let boil very slowly for  
about three-quarters of an hour, stir-  
ring very frequently with a granite or  
wooden spoon. Put in cans while hot  
and seal up. Be sure to tighten up the  
tops again when cool and to use new  
rubber rings.

Canned Rhubarb. (Cold Process).—  
Take fresh stalks and slice as for pies;  
then take perfectly clean fruit jars and  
pack the rhubarb in up to the very top  
and fill the jars up with cold water  
to the very top; seal up tight. Turn  
the jars upside down for a few hours  
to see if any water escapes, if not,  
the rhubarb will keep. If it does, fill  
the bottle up to the top again and try  
a new top or rubber ring. When  
required for use, pour off the water,  
add sugar and stew a few moments  
just as if it were fresh fruit.

**RABBIT TRAP.**

Could you inform me how to make  
a good trap for catching rabbits in the  
winter. I have tried the snare but it  
proved a failure as you cannot always  
get on a run.

E. J. A.

Ans.—There is no trap better than a  
snare. Use brass wire and have the  
bottom of the snare about three inches  
from the ground, sometimes it may be  
necessary to arrange a stick to keep the  
snare up but there is no need of a  
spring pole or other contrivance.

**Gossip****CANADA'S SYSTEM OF MEAT  
INSPECTION.**

(Continued from page 1498).

*Traumatic Pericarditis* (inflammation  
of the covering of the heart due to  
injury); *Jaundice* (absorption of the  
bile by the system); *Uremia* (absorption  
of the waste of the body which should  
be thrown out by the kidneys); *Sexual  
smell*; *Parturition* (carcasses of animals  
having within ten days given birth to  
young, if showing any signs of septic  
infection); *Immaturity*. Every animal  
under three weeks of age (known by the  
butchers as slunks or deacons); *Tape-  
worm cysts*, either of the *Cysticercus*  
*bovis* or *Cysticercus cellulosae*. *Emaci-  
ation* or *Anemia*; *Tuberculosis*. Every  
carcass affected with tuberculosis and  
emaciated shall be rejected, together  
with all other carcasses affected with  
tuberculosis, except in those cases in  
which the lesions are small, encapsulated  
or calcified, and confined to certain  
tissues. *Actinomycosis* and *Actinobac-  
illosis* is, except when the disease is  
confined to the seat of primary infection  
and the carcass is well nourished and  
otherwise healthy. The head, including  
the tongue, or other organ which may  
be the seat of primary infection, must  
be destroyed. Portions or products of  
any carcass showing the following  
lesions: (a) Decomposition. (b)  
Abscesses, bruises, tumors, parasites.  
Every organ or part of carcass showing  
an abscess, or tumor, or which is badly  
bruised or affected with parasites, shall  
be condemned—(livers, flukes, etc.).  
Further, it is ordained that animals  
in an advanced stage of pregnancy shall  
be tagged 'Held'. They shall not be  
slaughtered at that time nor for ten  
days after parturition, but may be  
removed for stock or dairy purposes  
provided they are not affected with and  
have not been exposed to infections  
or contagious diseases. Before such  
animals are released, permission shall  
be granted by the inspector in charge  
and 'Held' tag removed.

Sections 10 and 11 following show the  
thoroughness of the inspection, first  
on foot, then on the killing floors and  
meat benches, where every known  
scientific and practical method is  
employed, on the one hand to protect  
the public from having foisted upon  
them products unfit for food, and on  
the other hand to avoid foolish waste  
or loss, while section 23 indicates the  
disposition of carcasses marked "Re-  
jected."

Every animal about to be slaughtered  
shall be examined by a veterinary  
inspector in the yards, or pens, of the  
establishment, prior to entering the

**Lump  
Jaw**The first remedy to  
cure Lump Jaw was**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

and it remains today the standard treat-  
ment, with years of success back of it,  
known to be a cure and guaranteed to  
cure. Don't experiment with substitutes  
or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or  
bad the case or what else you may have  
tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump  
Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of sell-  
ing, together with exhaustive information  
on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**

Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed  
to be given away. Durably bound, indexed  
and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**

45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

If you want  
feeders that  
will graze you  
must have  
with the best.

**HEREFORD**

Shetlands and White Leghorns  
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie



A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.

**NEEPAWA STOCK FARM**

**FOR SALE**—Shorthorns,  
combining milk and  
beef, and prize winning  
Tamworths, pigs of both  
sexes. Write me,

**SHORTHORNS**

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites  
and roans, if you wish to breed the best and  
most profitable cattle. Can supply you with  
tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old,  
six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn  
Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers.

**JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.****OUR****Shorthorns & Yorkshires**

Will be seen at the leading  
Western Fairs this year.

**W. H. ENGLISH & SONS,  
HARDING.****SHEEP FOR SALE**

We are offering for sale for October delivery  
500 Cross-bred Lincoln-Merino and Oxford Down-  
Merino Yearling Ewes at \$6.00 per head at Walsh  
station. Would sell in carload lots to suit pur-  
chasers. We have also for sale a number of  
Lincoln, Oxford-Down, and Cross-bred Oxford  
Down-Rambouillet Merino Rams. Prices accord-  
ing to quality.

**The Sarnia Ranching Co. Ltd.**  
Walsh, Alberta**MAPLE  
SHADE****SHORTHORNS**

One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale

Younger bulls growing

All shearing rams and ewes sold

Will sell a few good ram lambs

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.

**SHROPSHIRE**

Brooklin, Ont.

Myrtle, C.P.R.

**Glencorse Herd of  
Improved Yorkshires**

Is comprised of stock from the leading  
Prize Winning Herds of Great Britain  
and Canada.

Young stock of both sexes for sale.  
Prices very reasonable.

**GLEN BROS., Didsbury, Alta.****ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS**

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for  
three years. This year won nine first prizes out of  
ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion-  
ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.

Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN.****Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires**

**FOR SALE** at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of  
first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907.  
Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and  
Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable  
prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and  
Tamworth Swine.

**OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.**

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**PREVENT BLACKLEG  
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE**

Introduce, we will send one 10-dose  
package (value \$1.00) of

**OUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS**

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax  
FREE to each stockman who sends the  
names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers.  
If you do not want Vaccine, send us your  
name and address on a post card and we  
will promptly send the booklet. It is up-  
to-date, valuable and interesting. Men-  
tion this paper. Address

**THE OUTTER LABORATORY  
BERKELEY, CAL****INSTANT COLIC CURE**

For Colic, Inflammation or Scouring in  
Horses or Cattle.

**GUARANTEED** to relieve the worst cases in from  
2 to 5 MINUTES.

\$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5 prepaid.

**CLEMENT'S Drug Store, BRANDON****Brampton Jerseys**

Select your stock bull or family cow  
from Canada's most famous and  
largest Jersey herd.

**B. H. BULL & SON**

Brampton, Canada

**Sheep and Cattle Labels**

Drop me a card for circular and  
sample. It costs nothing and will  
interest you.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

**Sittyton Shorthorns**

The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary,  
1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can  
supply a number of first-class females of all ages  
and of most approved breeding. My old stock  
bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark.  
Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.

**GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask**

Lumsden or Pense stations.

**Star Farm Shorthorns**

Herd headed by the imported  
Orickshank Bull, Allister,  
winner of championship at  
Prince Albert and Saskatoon  
Herd also won twelve first  
and eleven second prizes, 1906  
3 Bulls that have won 1st  
and 2nd prizes Prince Albert  
and Saskatoon, for sale. Also  
Barred Plymouth Rocks

Farm one mile from station.

**R. W. Caswell,**

SASKATOON, SASK.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn.

**Used  
And Endorsed at  
42 Agricultural Colleges**

There is no other live stock remedy, none at all, mind you, that has proven so successful at all times for many years, as Zenoleum. It is used and recommended by the most prominent stockmen in the world. It does what we claim or money back. No other maker dares make such an offer.

**The Standard and Purest Coal-Tar Dip  
ZENOLEUM  
Animal Dip and Disinfectant**

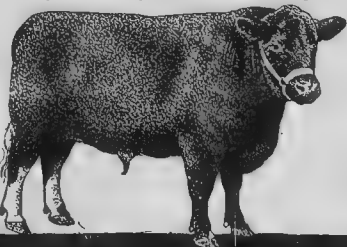
For Lice, Mange, Skin Troubles, Itch, Scours, Calf Cholera, Infectious Abortion, Sores, Wounds, Ring Worm and all Insect and Parasitic troubles. The sure and positively guaranteed remedy.

**AT ALL DEALERS**—Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

**Prize Steer Ruby Zenoleum, International College Champion**

**OUR  
GUARANTEE**

If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters,—just money.



**64-PAGE  
BOOK FREE**

Veterinary Adviser sent free to you if you send us a postal card.

**Zenker  
Disinfectant Co.**  
114 Lafayette Ave.  
WINDSOR, ONT.

# Pratts POULTRY GUIDE

HINTS FOR POULTRY RAISERS

## 25 HENS— 473 EGGS

**One Month's Record Made  
by Chickens Given  
Pratts Poultry  
Regulator**

LANDENBURG, PA.—H. J. Taylor, of this town, reports a total of 473 eggs from 25 hens in one month as a result of using Pratts Poultry Regulator. This, however, is not an unusual showing. The use of Pratts Poultry Regulator keeps the hens always in the finest condition for laying and the egg production is right up to the limit.

"I shall continue to use Pratts Poultry Regulator," says Mr. Taylor, "I have now 102 young chicks, and not a case of gape among them."

**Pratts**

**POULTRY REGULATOR**

(For 36 years called Pratts Poultry Food)

is made only of finest imported roots and herbs scientifically combined to give the highest possible degree of effectiveness.

Pratts Poultry Regulator is a positive egg producer. It also increases the size of fowls—adds lustre to their plumage—makes the comb and wattles a bright red—makes the eggs fertile—makes little chicks grow quickly—prevents gapes and leg-weakness—keeps poultry always strong, healthy and profitable.

A dollar carton is enough for 100 chickens one month.



**ADVICE FREE**

Write us about all your poultry and live stock troubles.

Our Veterinary Staff is at your service free of charge, and any questions relating to the care and treatment of your fowls or animals will receive expert attention.

**Pratts Books**

We are now printing the five books named on the following list. Simply drop us a postal card mentioning which you want and we will mail you copies as soon as they are off the press.

The regular price of these books is 25 cents, but if you are interested in Pratts Preparations you get them free.

Pratts New Poultry Book.  
Pratts New Horse Book.  
Pratts New Cattle Book.  
Pratts New Hog Book.  
Pratts New Sheep Book.

## SCOURGE OF LICE

**This Foe to Profitable Poultry Raising Exterminating by Pratts Lice Killer**

Poultry raisers lose thousands of dollars a year because of lice.

Lousy fowls are thin, eat too much, lay few eggs, and cost more to keep than they are worth.

Lousy fowls die off quickly because they are too weak to face changing weather conditions.

Save your poultry from this dangerous scourge by using

**Pratts**

**LICE KILLER**  
(Powder Form)

It positively kills lice on all kinds of fowls and makes your poultry more profitable.

Pratts Lice Killer saves you both trouble and money. Costs only 25c and 50c a package and pays dollars for every cent invested.

**A Double Guarantee**

Pratts Poultry Regulator, Pratts Lice Killer and all other Pratts poultry and live stock preparations are sold by the leading dealers.

With every package you get a double guarantee signed by the President of the Pratt Food Co. and also by your dealer, that Pratt Preparations will do exactly what they are intended to do.

**Department 5**

**88-90 Terauley St.**

**Toronto, Canada**

killing floor. Such establishments shall provide suitable facilities for separating healthy animals from those showing symptoms of or suspected of being affected with disease, and only such animals as are found on inspection to be healthy shall be slaughtered at the regular kill.

Animals found diseased or suspected of being diseased shall be tagged in the left ear with a metal tag, bearing the word 'Held', and killed separately at the end of the regular kill.

Animals known as cripples and downers shall be tagged 'Held', and may be slaughtered at the regular kill or otherwise, upon permission of the inspector in charge.

Inspectors shall make a thorough inspection at the time of slaughter of the carcass and all portions thereof. If the examination reveals no grounds for detaining or condemning the same, the inspector shall pass and mark such carcasses or portions as required namely with the crown and the words 'Canada approved.'

If, however, the inspector deem it necessary to hold any carcass or part thereof for further examination he marks the same 'Held' as required by the regulations, but should the inspection show the carcass or any portion thereof to be in any way unfit for food, the inspector shall at the time of inspection mark such carcass or portion thereof with a 'Condemned' tag.

Carcasses which may be rendered into lard or tallow shall be marked 'Rejected' but only after all diseased parts have been removed.

No part of any carcass shall be removed or so placed as to prevent its ready identification, except with the authority of the inspector.

23. Each carcass or portion thereof, found on inspection or reinspection to be unfit for food purposes, but the condition of which is such as to allow of its being rendered into lard or tallow, shall be marked with a numbered red paper tag having thereon the word 'Rejected,' and all carcasses or portions so marked must be cooked by steam at a temperature not lower than 220° F., for not less than four hours.

Finally, the two paragraphs given are, even to the destruction of condemned material.

Upon such carcass, portion, or product thereof, found on inspection, reinspection, or during the process of production, to be in any way unfit for food, there shall be placed a black paper tag bearing a number and the word 'Condemned.' All animals found dead or in a dying condition, upon the premises of any establishment, shall be tagged in the right ear by the inspector with a metal tag bearing a number and the word 'Condemned.' Such tag shall under no circumstances be removed except by the inspector supervising the final disposition of the carcass, portion or product so marked, who shall report as to its disposition.

Every establishment having inspection shall be equipped with facilities satisfactory to the department for the tanking of all diseased carcasses, portions, or products thereof. They must be so placed or operated as to cause no odors or fumes to pervade any room wherein carcasses or products thereof are prepared.

All carcasses, portions, or products thereof, which have been marked 'condemned' shall be tanked as hereinafter provided, under the supervision of an inspector. Tanks shall be sealed and seals broken only by the inspector, who shall see that the process of tanking is sufficiently thorough to render impossible the utilization of any of the condemned carcasses, parts or products in any way for human food. As a further precaution with the above object in view, the Minister may authorize the use by inspectors of any coloring or other matter which may be considered suitable. Establishments not having the necessary equipment for tanking will be granted reasonable time in which to provide the same. Until then, inspectors shall slash carcasses or portions thereof in such a way as to render them unsaleable and easily identified, and will in addition be required to supervise their burning or proper burial.

## For Diarrhoea, Dysentery

AND ALL

## Summer Complaints

**DR. FOWLER'S**

**EXTRACT OF**

## WILD STRAWBERRY

**IS AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE.**

It has been used in thousands of homes during the past sixty-two years and has always given satisfaction.

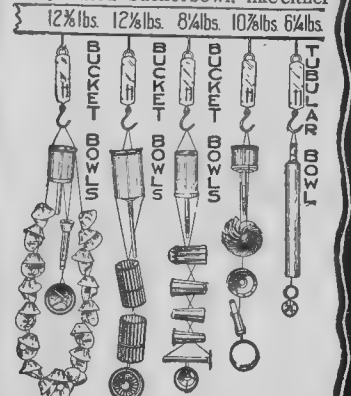
Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Price 35 cents at all druggists and dealers. Do not let some unprincipled druggist humbug you into taking so-called Strawberry Compound. The original is Dr. Fowler's. The rest are substitutes.

Mrs. G. Bode, Lethbridge, Alta., writes: "We have used Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY and found it a great remedy for Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint and Cramps. We would not like to be without it in the house."

## Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharpley's Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharpley's Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-186 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

**THE SHARPLEY SEPARATOR CO.**  
West Chester, Pa.  
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

**We Own 80,000 Acres of the**

## Best Wheat Land

**In Western Canada.**

**Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up.**

We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars

**FARMER'S COLONIZATION AND SUPPLY COMPANY**  
6 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Man.

**Pratt Food Co.**



## CANADIAN PACIFIC REPORT.

The gross earnings of the C. P. R. for the year ending June 30, 1907, were \$72,217,527.64, and the working expenses \$46,914,218.83, leaving net earnings available for distribution as dividends of \$25,303,308.81. The net earnings of the Company for the year amounted to 64.96 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 35.04 per cent., as compared with 62.75 and 37.25 per cent. respectively in 1906. The land sales were 994,840 acres, and the average selling price \$5.92 per acre. As large areas included in these sales were lands for which contracts had been previously made at \$4.00 or \$5.00 per acre, the actual price realized for lands sold within the year was \$8.09 per acre.

## FEEDING HOGS ON ALFALFA.

The Nebraska Experiment Station have lately published some interesting results on pig feeding. It was found that while pigs fed on a ration light in grain (corn) but heavy in alfalfa gave a slightly larger profit. They required a longer time to fit for market and on the principle of "quick sales and small profits" did not work out very well. Pigs fed this ration required 230 days to reach market weight, and gave a profit of \$179.40. Those on a medium grain diet required 221 days and made \$179.01 profit, while those given a full grain feed required 165 days to mature and gave a profit of \$168.30. The value of alfalfa in all these experiments was apparent and only where the conditions were not made exceptionally unfavorable; the results indicated a net profit. They indicated in general that a light grain ration in connection with alfalfa is not most profitable. The larger profit comes in where the clover is simply used to augment an already full grain feed.

## THE DECLINE OF THE ARAB.

It is said by those who know that the breeding of Arab horses of the best type is on the decline. With the introduction of the rifle among the Bedouins came the discovery that the camel was as well or better fitted for war or the chase. Then for some reason the Indian market fell off owing to the decline in Arab racing. The Arab more than any other breed, perhaps, has influenced the breeding of light horses in England. From him our modern thoroughbred gets his stamina and ambition, his hard, flinty bone. Some of our most famous prize winning Hackneys are of direct Arab descent and the pedigrees of the older horses bear out their breeder's claim that their favorites have a great deal of Arab blood in their veins. The Polo pony with his wonderful ability to carry a heavy man in a fast game, derives his strength, docility, handiness, hardihood and courage from his desert bred ancestors. The value of the Arab cross in these and other cases can scarcely be too highly estimated.

\* \* \*

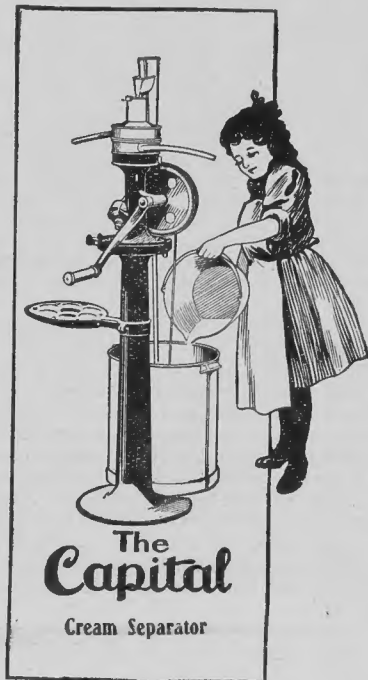
The number of horses exported from Great Britain during the seven months ended July 31st, was 31,473, against 31,121 last year. Of the number exported this year, 14,433 went to Belgium, 11,804 to the Netherlands, 1,345 to France, and 3,891 to other countries. The value was £558,361, against £646,485 last year. The number of horses imported was 8,928, as compared with 11,271. Of these, 414 were from the United States, 99 from Canada, and 8,415 from other countries. The value was £226,130, against £301,857.

\* \* \*

J. E. Seagram, the well-known Canadian turfman, has recently purchased in England, the most noted thoroughbred Ypsilanti and it is said, will place him in his stud at Waterloo, Ont. Ypsilanti was bred on this side of the Atlantic at Walden Farm in Maryland, got by the English bred stallion, Galore. In 1890 he was bought by Richard Croker and taken to England. His record there is one that is seldom equalled or the turf. He won sixteen out of thirty-seven starts and around \$50,000 in money.

## Four Cows Will Earn You MORE Money Than EIGHT Cows Earn You Now

Tell me to show you how to get \$38.25 a year more money out of every cow you keep. Make me prove that four cows AND a Capital Separator will actually earn you—YOU, PERSONALLY—more money in cold cash profits than an EIGHT-cow herd and no Capital Separator. Don't take my say-so for it. Don't wrap yourself up in your own belief that it can't be done. It CAN be done, and I can PROVE it to you, in a practical, hard-sense fashion, with figures and facts that you won't want to dodge. Just write to me and see.



Why don't I tell you right here in print? Simply because I am not giving "blanket" advice. What might be a good plan for a man in Ontario wouldn't work in Manitoba,—and I propose to advise each dairyman according to his location and other vital details. Naturally, I want to sell Capital Separators. I am no philanthropist. But I will sell them faster because I can tell people how to make them pay,—and that's something new in this business.

I don't care what your experience with dairying has been, nor what with separators. You may have what you think is the best separator there is. Or you may believe, as many do, that there isn't any real profit in dairy-farming. I can show you where you're wrong in either case. Do I get the chance to do that? Will you listen to the mere, sheer, downright facts? Just write to me and say so.

I don't care whether you feel able to buy a Capital Separator or not. It won't be a hard matter, once you get to the buying point, to make terms with me. Some of my friends—I don't consider them merely my customers—take three years' time to pay in. Some of them pay in three months. Doesn't make any difference to me, because I know, and I can prove to you, that my Separator will buy itself the first year you have it. It will save you enough money, and trouble, to pay for itself twice over in that time. And I can prove that, too,—just write and ask me to.

I've got a machine here, and a method, that will open your eyes to what there really is in keeping cows for profit. Maybe you are one of the few that know that already. Even if you are, you won't be any the poorer for reading what I'll write you. Let me tell you about the easiest separator to run you ever saw,—the easiest to buy,—the separator that skims cleanest and does it easiest,—the one with the really-low-down can,—and about the method that makes more butter, makes better butter, and gets better prices for it the whole year round. Just write to me—address as follows:

I don't care whether you feel able to buy a Capital Separator or not. It won't be a hard matter, once you get to the buying point, to make terms with me. Some of my friends—I don't consider them merely my customers—take three years' time to pay in. Some of them pay in three months. Doesn't make any difference to me, because I know, and I can prove to you, that my Separator will buy itself the first year you have it. It will save you enough money, and trouble, to pay for itself twice over in that time. And I can prove that, too,—just write and ask me to.

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5

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in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

Nelson, B.C., Sept. 20/07

Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—

We send to you herewith a change of advertisement which will be the last that is to appear relating to Fruitvale. Owing to the efficiency of your publication as an advertising medium, our extensive sub-division at that point is practically sold out, and we wish to express our thanks to you for this gratifying result. We have received a larger number of genuine enquiries from readers of the Advocate than from any other publication in Canada.

Yours truly,

KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION,

By F. S. Hammond,  
President.

[COPY]

## Why Drugging is Dangerous!

You have heard a great deal lately about how drugs are doped with poisons, but you don't know how these poisons affect the various organs of your body.

The poison that is used in largest quantities is alcohol. It's in nearly all the patent medicines and other drugs that you buy. Now, alcohol, if taken any length of time, ulcerates the stomach, causing poor digestion and other stomach troubles. Many cases of cirrhosis of the liver, a disease for which there is no cure, which always proves fatal, have resulted from the long-continued use of patent medicines.

Most people when they find themselves ailing in any way run to the drug store and get a lot of drugs.

Doesn't matter what kind or what is in them as long as they are drugs. The average man feels that he must take something and he never stops to think how it is going to affect him. If he finds that he has a bad case of stomach trouble after a seige of drugging, he doesn't lay the blame on drugs. He never thought drugs could do harm.

Stomach troubles are not the only ones caused by drugging. There are worse poisons than alcohol in drugs that do more harm. The ones that are used most frequently are morphine, cocaine, mercury, arsenic and potash. You get them not only in patent medicines, but in doctors' prescriptions as well. Poison is the base, the very foundation of the doctor's prescription.

Morphine and cocaine will relieve pain for a few hours, but the pain will come back worse than ever. They wreck the nerves and cause many nervous ailments.

Mercury destroys the digestive juices and eats out the lining of the stomach. Arsenic makes the eyes weak, causes nervousness and inflames the stomach.

Potash causes headache, makes the blood thin and irritates the eyes, nose and throat. It destroys the digestive juices and you cannot get nourishment from your food.

Electricity is the power that runs every organ of your body. The reason your stomach liver, kidneys or other organs fail to do their work is because they lack electricity. Then, can't you see that the only way to restore

these organs to a healthy condition is to restore the electricity that enables them to perform their regular functions?

My Electric Belt does this while you sleep. It saturates the nerves with its glowing power, and these conduct the force to every organ and tissue of your body, restoring health and strength to every part that is weak.

Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It removes the cause of the disease, and after the cause has been removed, nature will do the rest.

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security or the price of the Belt and you can

### PAY WHEN CURED

Dear Sir:—I have given your Belt a fair trial and I think it is a grand Belt for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from Rheumatism. It is worth its weight in gold. W. D. HARRISON, (Rancher). Moose Jaw, Sask.

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This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice—no professional tommyrot.

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Please send me your book free.

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## Wit and Humor.

In some parts of the West Indies the negroes speak with a brogue. They are descended from the slaves of the Irish adventurers who accompanied the Spanish settlers. An Irishman arriving at a West Indian port was accosted by a negro fruit vendor with, "The top of the morning to ye, an' would ye be after wantin' to buy a bit of fruit, sor?"

The Irishman looked at him a moment.

"An' how long have ye been here?" he asked.

"Goin' on three months, yer honor," said the vendor, thinking of the time since he had left his inland home.

"Three months, is it? Only three months an' as black as that? Faith, I'll not land!"

The young lawyer was consulting in the jail with his unfortunate client, charged with stealing a stove.

"No, no," he said, soothingly, "I know, of course, you didn't really steal the stove. If I thought for a minute that you were guilty I wouldn't defend you. The cynics may say what they like, but there are some conscientious men among us lawyers. Yet, of course, the real difficulty lies in proving that you didn't steal the stove, but I'll manage it, now that you have assured me of your innocence. Leave it all to me and don't say a word. You can hand over a guinea now, and pay me the rest—"

"A guinea, boss?" repeated the accused man, in a hoarse voice. "Why don't you make it 10,000 guineas? I could pay ye jest ez easy. I's ain't got no money."

"No money!" The lawyer looked indignant.

The young lawyer seemed plunged in gloom. Suddenly he brightened.

"Well," he said, more cheerfully, "I like to help honest men in trouble. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll get you out of this scrape and we'll call it square if you'll send the stove around to my office. I need one."—*Judges Library.*

He was a young doctor, and he had been asked to break some sad news to the wife of a man who had been run over by a motor.

"Is my husband really ill?" asked the lady.

"A—er—a little run down," said the budding Treves, hopefully.

"Chumpley's auto got away from him and ran fourteen miles on a country road." "I'll bet he was mad." "No, he was tickled. He said it was the best run his car had made without adjusting."

In the studio of Guzun Borglum, the sculptor whose female angels of the Annunciation and the Resurrection had recently to be destroyed, a woman was taking an interested look around.

"Tell me, Mr. Borglum," she cried impulsively, "is sculpture very difficult?"

"No," replied the artist, smiling, "it is very simple and easy. You have only to take a block of marble and a chisel, and knock off all the marble you don't want!"—*Modern Society.*

According to the Indianapolis News a speaker in the Iowa Legislature said the other day: "If I were endowed with some omnipotent power I would ascend the loftiest peak of the Alleghanies and from there would pluck a reed from the far-away shores of Alaska; I would dip it in the lava at Mt. Vesuvius and would write across the canopy of the heavens in blazing letters: 'Labor, I love thee'."

"The best disciplinarian I ever knew," says a retired army officer, "was a colonel I served with during the civil war. Once we were reconnoitering a position which the enemy held with a considerable force."

"We will take that place to-morrow," he said.

"Why, colonel," I exclaimed, "it's impossible!"

"Impossible! Nonsense, sir!" he snorted. "I have the order in my pocket."—*Kansas City Times.*

A prosperous country merchant who had installed a telephone near the front door of his shop, one morning stepped up to the transmitter to answer a call. Just then a farmer, who had never seen a telephone before, came into the place and inquired:

"Wanter buy any eggs?"

The merchant, who was intent upon getting his message, gazed abstractedly at the farmer and shouted into the telephone, "I can't hear!"

"Wanter buy any eggs?" shouted the farmer in a voice that made the windows rattle. Still unable to hear the man who was at the other end of the wire, the merchant again remarked, this time without looking at the farmer:

"I can't hear! Speak louder!"

For the third time the farmer spoke, roaring out his previous question so loudly that passers by stopped and asked what was the matter.

This had the desired effect. The merchant left the telephone, forgetting his call, turning savagely on the intruder remarked:

"No, confound it, I don't want any eggs."

The farmer smiled, and as he went out was heard to remark softly:

"I never did see one of them deaf fellers but I could make 'em hear if I let my self out."

"What is a politician, Tommy?"

"A man who makes speeches, sir."

"But I make speeches and am not a politician."

"I mean a man who makes clever speeches."—*BOCIAN.*

Magistrate—You say you didn't steal the watch. Then where did you get it?

Prisoner—Bought it, your Worship.

Magistrate—Where?

Prisoner—In Regent street.

Magistrate—What did it cost?

Prisoner—Really, your Worship, I quite forgot to ask.—*TIT-BITS.*

Tommy had been punished. "Mamma," he sobbed, "did your mamma whip you when you were little?"

"Yes, when I was naughty."

"And did her mamma whip her when she was little?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"And was she whipped when she was little?"

"Yes."

"Well, who started it, anyway?"

Scotsman up for the week end who has been asked by his friend to go to a music hall—"No, na, man! D'ye no ken I never visit a music hall on th' Saturday—for fear I should laugh in th' kirk on the 'Sawbath'?"

At a dinner in New York recently Prof. George E. Vincent, of Chicago University, was one of the chief speakers. In the course of his speech he dealt with Law and Literature in the same breath thus: "The reflective person shirks his job with phrases. Blessed be the makers of phrases. What would life be were it not for our phrases? Every group gathers about phrases. We have the phrases of the lawyers. Senator Evarts used to say that there were only three phrases in the legal world, and that they were Latin. They were 'meum,' 'tuum,' and 'sue' em."

The London Tribune tells a story of an unsuccessful literary life. A philanthropic visitor asked a resident of the penitentiary, "What brought you here, my friend?"

"Unsuccessful authorship, ma'am," answered the man in Cell 444.

"How could there be anything criminal in that? Please explain."

"I was busily engaged on a little work on the national currency, when the Secret Service men swooped down on me and caught me with the tools in my hand."





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### A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Dear Sir:—A copy of your issue of Aug. 28th has been sent to me by one of our country societies, with an article marked which appears in your Home Journal department and is entitled "The relation between money and talk." The friends who sent it to me evidently regarded the article as an original one of your own, and ask me to reply to it. I find on examination that the article appears to be a clipping, and an out of date one at that, but as it is not marked in any way, you give it all the force of an original article. For example, it talks about working for prohibition in Georgia, whereas the prohibitory law in Georgia was adopted some weeks before your issue.

We certainly never expect to find anything unfair or unjust to the temperance people in the columns of a farmer's paper, for if there is any movement which has the overwhelming sympathy of a farming community, it is the temperance movement, and if there is any special privilege or monopoly which ought to be opposed by independent farmers, it is the special privilege of liquor selling and the monopoly of drink making. The suggestion of your article, however, that the temperance people should be held responsible for the supply of the accommodation to travellers, is just about as unreasonable as anything could be. It may be true that the temperance people put up a good deal more "talk" than "money." It may be true that they ought to back up their sentiments and their convictions with more generous gifts for working their views into practical application, but there is no earthly reason why they should be singled out from other citizens of the country and loaded up with the responsibility of establishing and maintaining public houses.

Because the public house system has been cursed by the association of the bar room, and hundreds of the hotels in our country towns transformed from homes for the traveller into dens of tipplers, only shows the failure of the license system. As the writer of the article in your columns points out, this association has been broken up in other lands, and in many of the States of the Union, greatly to the advantage of the hotel keeping business.

The hotel keeping business, like every other legitimate trade, ought to regulate itself, and it will regulate itself in a very short time if permitted to do so without the interference of legislation designed simply and solely to keep the liquor business alive, and to hide the miserable drunkard making trade behind the respectable and necessary business of hotel keeping.

Those citizens who believe in the separation of the bar room from the hotel have a perfect right to express their opinions freely, without any suggestion that because they hold and express that opinion they should assume responsibility for providing public houses. If public houses are a public need, and they cannot be maintained without public help, then that help should come from the whole of the public who would receive the benefit of it, and not from a limited section, whatever their views may be.

There is no lack of public houses in the States of Kansas, North Dakota and Maine, and in other States which are not prohibition States but which prohibit the selling of liquors in public houses. There will be no lack of public houses in Manitoba, when the people insist that the legislators give public houses a fair chance to stand upon their own merits, and separate them entirely from the peddling of grog, which, instead of promoting peace, cleanliness and comfort, work against every interest which will make the public house a quiet, orderly, convenient home for the traveller. We never make a greater mistake as a people than when we permitted the public house, a most vulnerable spot, which should be in the care of the very best kind of a business man, to be invaded by the bar room, which has in our little towns made the public house an abomination, and even in the larger places greatly lessened its usefulness and comfort as a traveller's home. Not merely drunkenness, but

gambling and impurity, which should be specially guarded against in a public house, are the natural accompaniments of the bar room, and usually thrive under the management of a man who is willing to make wealth out of the weakness and vice of his fellows.

When certain citizens point out these facts, and in a democratic country seek to move a majority of the people to demand a better condition of affairs, it is a great piece of effrontery for any writer to tell them, as the writer in your article does, that they should "pay up or shut up," and that it is their duty to supply the country with public houses. I am quite sure that the article referred to slipped into your columns inadvertently, as many a clipping does, and I am equally certain that we make no mistake in looking to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for sympathy and encouragement in all our efforts to improve the condition of our fellows, and to fight against all special privileges and monopolies.

I will thank you very much to give these few lines space in your Journal.

C. F. CZERWINSKI,

Grand Councilor of Manitoba, R.T. of T.

[The article in question was not a clipping.—Ed.]

### WOOL.

Wool prices continue firm. Values seem likely to maintain their present level for some time. Eastern buyers believe the supply this year will be unequal to the demand. Certainly the consumption for the past seven months has at least equalled that of any similar period, and the ebb in the volume of business seems yet far distant. Now that the shearing season is over the usual heavy fleece stories are filtering out to civilization. The heaviest for the year are reported from Minnville, Oregon, where a shearing sheep yielded twenty-eight pounds, and a full sister two years old yielded in one fleece twenty-two pounds, and the two fleeces sold for \$11.25.

### DOMINION MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE.

An organization was launched in Toronto on August 31st, which it is intended shall be Dominion in character and shall concern itself in all matters affecting milk producers generally. The motion creating the new organization reads as follows:

"That as it is in the interests of the milk and cream producers of Canada, that they should work in close harmony with each other, through their various organizations, it is hereby resolved, that a committee be appointed, and it is hereby appointed, composed of the presidents and secretaries of the various milk and cream associations of Canada, who shall have power to appoint substitutes where necessary, and who shall confer together on matters relating to the production of milk and cream that are of general interest."

### SHORTAGE IN WESTERN SHEEP.

The movement of range sheep and lambs shows a decided deficiency this year over last. Very few are being marketed. Conditions in N. S. are similar to those here. So far this season 2000 cars less sheep have been delivered in Chicago than for the same period in 1906. From Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon and all the sheep ranching states the prediction comes that the marketward movement of sheep will be 25 per cent. less than last year owing to winter losses and local demand. There seems an unprecedented demand this fall in the ranch country for stock stuff, and this kind is selling now in the West higher than on Eastern markets.

### AMERICAN FEEDERS SCARCE.

While there is scarcely any demand in this country, as yet this season, for feeders and stockers, the demand for the same class in American markets is keener than it has been for some time. Feeders who left their buying until late are now experiencing considerable difficulty in picking up what they require. The common practice of American farmers is to purchase what they want in the line in Chicago or other Western



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### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

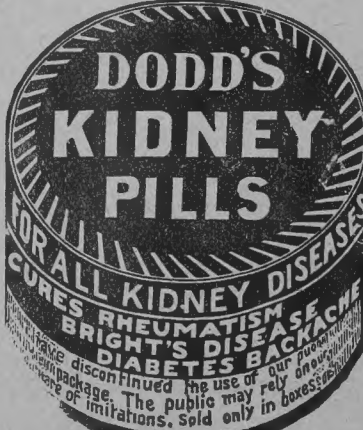
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

live stock markets. This year there is an unusual demand for stock of all kinds in these markets; meat is scheduled to advance 4 cents a pound immediately. Packers are anxious to stock up as live meat looks cheaper now than it will be when made from corn at present prices. The whole tendency is upward and anything with meat on its bones sells readily. Everything points to unusually high beef prices next year.

The editor of a paper in Western Indiana declares it to be a fact that a "cub" reporter on an Evansville sheet, in describing the murder of a man in an adjacent town, wired his paper as follows:

"Murderer evidently in quest of money. Luckily Jones had deposited all his funds in the bank day before, so that he lost nothing but his life."



## DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

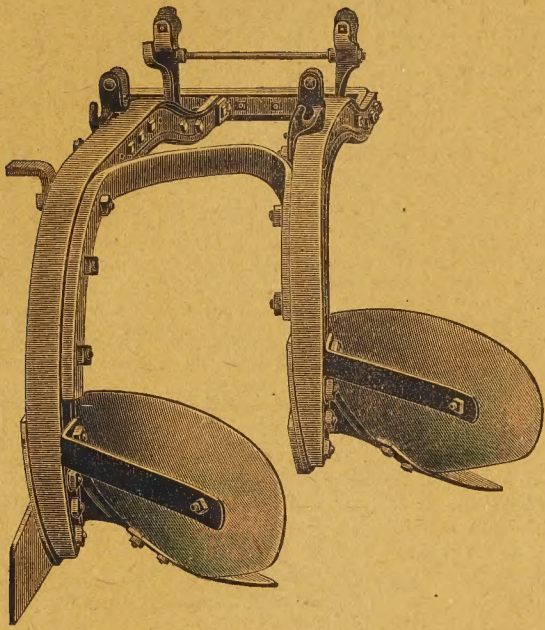
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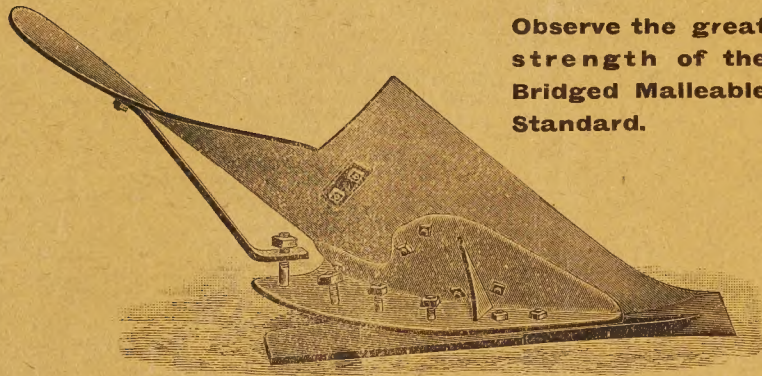
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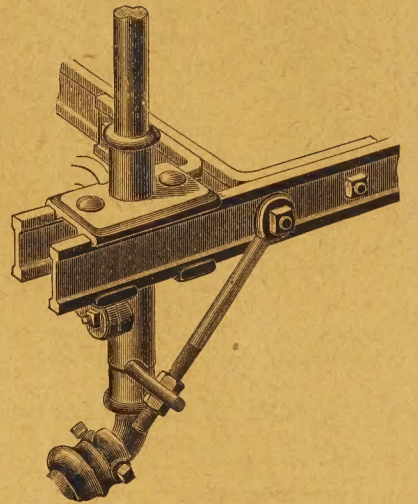
Especially heavy beams and brace, which will bear any strain.



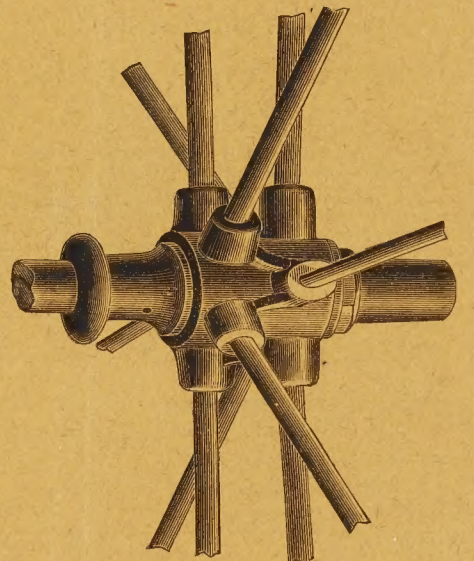
Observe the great strength of the Bridged Malleable Standard.

The frame throughout is of channel steel, giving the greatest strength with reasonable weight.

Notice the strength and easy adjustment of the Furrow Wheel Brace.



Notice the connection of the double row of spokes to hub of the dust-proof wheel.



The Strength of the Features Illustrated is a Vital Characteristic of Every Part of the New Jewel Gang

In every important particular: tempering and polishing of mold-boards and shares; ease of the foot-lift; certainty of the locking device; convenience of operating levers; adjustment of coulter and furrow wheels, and in the quality of material and workmanship throughout, the New Jewel Gang is unsurpassed. See the Cockshutt Agent.

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A post-card will bring to you our land list, maps, etc.

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